

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.	
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c.	
LEADING ARTICLE—	
The Trade of Macao in 1889.....	453
SUMMARY OF NEWS.....	454
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—	
The Chinese Treatment of Cholera.....	457
The Treatment of Travellers in Japan.....	457
The Old Indian.....	458
The Value of Central Africa.....	459
REVIEW—	
French Mail Papers.....	460
OUTPORTS—	
British North Borneo.....	461
Peking.....	461
Yokohama.....	461
PEKING GAZETTE.....	462
MEETING—	
Municipal Council.....	464
The Sailors' Home.....	465
AMUSEMENTS—	
Miss Van Tassell's Parachute Jump.....	465
Cricket Match.....	466
Shanghai Yacht Club.....	466
S.V.C. Autumn Prize Meeting.....	466
Blackbirds at the Lyceum.....	467
CORRESPONDENCE—	
The Notes and Comments Question.....	467
Charity begins at Home.....	468
MISCELLANEOUS—	
The late Marquis Tseng.....	468
The Luminous Worm.....	469
The Risks of Chinese Travel.....	469
Reminiscences of East Africa Twenty Years Ago.....	470
Formosa: A Tale of the French Blockade.....	471
The loss of the <i>Musashi Maru</i>	472
The Monsoon on the Yangtze.....	473
LAW REPORTS—	
H.B.M.'s Civil Summary Court—	
Hoffmann v. Listermann.....	476
Ha Sing v. Maitland.....	476
Police Court—	
R. v. Buchan.....	476
R. v. Gardner.....	476
R. v. Mann.....	476
U.S. Consular Court—	
U.S. v. Laxell.....	477
Austrian Consulate-General—	
The Krips Defalcations.....	477
German Consular Court—	
Sharp v. Baessler.....	477
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WEEKLY SUMMARY—	
Market Report.....	478
Exchange Quotations.....	484
Share Quotations, &c.....	484

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England.....	Sept. 5	Hankow.....	Oct. 13
San Francisco.....	11	Yokohama.....	11
Hongkong.....	Oct. 10	Nagasaki.....	12
Tientsin.....	11	Foochow.....	12

Shanghai mail advices of 5th September were received in London on the 14th October.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 12th instant, the wife of F. W. RAWSTHORNE, of a daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 12th instant, the wife of J. T. DE SOUZA, of a daughter.—Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.

At Canning Town, Essex, on the 13th inst., the wife of B. WANSTALL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th instant, at Trinity Cathedral, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., R. H. NASH, only son of R. H. Nash, of Bristol, to FLORENCE F. HAMLYN, eldest daughter of J. G. Hamlyn, of the I.M. Customs, Shanghai.

At Kelso, Scotland, on the 4th September, W. G. LAY, I.M. Customs, to BESSIE, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. M. CRAIG, East Free Church, Kelso.

At Shanghai, on the 11th October, 1890, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, EDWARD, youngest son of Mr. G. LUSCOMBE, Maitland Park, London, to EMILY, fifth daughter of Mr. Wm. BESLEY, Williton, Somersetshire, England.

At Foochow, on the 14th instant, by the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon, of Hongkong, assisted by the Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd, of Foochow, DUNCAN JAMES REID, M.B., C.M. (Aber.), of Shanghai, to EDITH EMILY, eldest daughter of GEORGE PHILLIPS, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, Foochow.

DEATH.

At Apenrade, near Hamburg, on the 26th August, Captain THEODOR KJØLSETH, of the C. M. S. N. Co.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1890.

THE date of the British Consular report before the last on the trade of Macao seems to be lost in the mists of antiquity; for Mr. Joly, to whose energy the one we are now considering is due, begins with the remark that "no report seems to have been written by any of my predecessors for at least the last ten years." Previous consuls were no doubt infected with the idea very prevalent in the more active treaty ports of China, that there is no trade in Macao worth considering. Indeed, Mr. Joly in his report, which is somewhat crude in form and language, allows that though the trade of the colony "appears to have greatly improved during the past year or two, it is, as yet, comparatively insignificant, and almost entirely in the hands of Chinese." What has caused the improvement he does not tell us, for he does not add much to our knowledge when he assures us that it "is generally attributable to a noticeable increase in the imports and exports." The comparative figures as given by the Lappa Commissioner of Customs are:—

	1889.	1888.
	H'n Tls.	H'n Tls.
Imports.....	3,775,336	3,484,668
Exports.....	3,588,778	3,387,579
Total H. T....	7,359,114	6,872,247

In addition, there was an increase in the import of opium from 1,811 to 1,962 piculs.

The recent establishment of an office of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Lappa has had the effect not of deterring, but of giving confidence to the Chinese traders. They appreciate, says Mr. Joly, "the fair dealing of the Customs, and carry on their business without apprehension of any interference or illegitimate taxation." Mr. Hippisley in his annual report was able to quote a similar appreciation expressed by a commission appointed by the Governor to consider the means best calculated to improve the trade of Macao.

As far as imports are concerned, Macao is only a dependency of Hongkong, whence the Chinese and Parsee traders draw their supplies; but the market is not a large one, and "for a certain class of foreign goods is peculiar, as the majority of articles imported for consumption in the colony have necessarily to be of a cheap kind as the Portuguese here are, for the most part, not only not extravagant, but in many instances in limited circumstances." As to kerosene, which is freely used, we note that in Macao the Russian oil "enjoys even now the reputation of being superior in quality and superior as an illuminant" to the American.

The staple export of Macao is tea, but Macao tea has suffered with the China leaf generally, and such has the "unremunerativeness" of the trade become that two Canton (? British) firms have closed their branches at Macao; "neither do the native growers and brokers fare any better, as the business done is not sufficient to afford them a livelihood." Mr. Hippisley, indeed, reported that Macao teas did fairly well in 1889, but he, too, added that the natives concerned in it were withdrawing from the business, and contemplating the adoption of some other branch of trade. Nine million pounds were exported from Macao in 1879, and little more than two-and-a-half millions in 1889. Mr. Joly mentions as a serious drawback to the success of the trade that half the leaf is brought down from the country fired, and half has to be brought down unfired. "This is to be accounted for by the action of the guild, who insist upon having one-half of the tea prepared in Macao, in order to ensure more employment to the coolies." But this half that is brought down unfired generally arrives fermented and heated,

so that the guild seems to be killing the trade in order to find employment for the coolies.

In silk, a good business is done by Parsees in Punjoms for Bombay, and there is an export to Europe of yellow silk, reeled in the filatures, which have been generally successful in Macao. We need not delay over the other exports from Macao, rice, sugar, star aniseed, oils, &c. Noticeable among the trades of Macao is the junk traffic, which has been much fostered by the recent treaty with China, most of the imports from Hongkong coming by junk, and there being a large coasting trade. When Mr. Joly wrote the establishment of the coolie trade with Mexico was being mooted. "Whatever the arrangements come to may be," he says, "it is to be earnestly hoped that the corrupt system of crimps and barracoons will not come again into practice." Mr. Joly also mentions the contemplated establishment of a direct line of steamers between Lisbon and Macao; but as there is so little trade between the two ports, and no harbour or wharfage facilities at Macao, the success of such a line is doubtful. A nascent industry, whose product has already reached Shanghai, is the Green Island Cement Works which are benefiting the colony sensibly, and Mr. Joly had the hope, we fear a too flattering one, that the Chukiang would be opened to trade this year, making Macao a prominent port of call.

Summary of News.

The French mail of 6th Sept. arrived here on the 12th inst., by the M.M. Co.'s *str. Natal*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the M.M. Co.'s *str. Iravaddy*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA
DAILY NEWS."

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

London, 9th October.

Signor Crispi, (the Italian Premier), in a speech at Florence said that the Government were firmly resolved to maintain the existing alliances.

THE RESULT OF THE CZAREWITCH.

London, 10th October.

Prince Soltykoff's b. c. *Sheen*, by
Hampton (5 years) 1st
Mr. Ephrussi's ch. f. *Alicante*, by
Hermit (3 years) 2nd
Mr. G. Lambert's ch. f. *Judith*, by
Beau Brummel (4 years) 3rd

PURCHASES OF SILVER.

London, 12th October.

The U. S. Treasury has purchased for the week 300,000 ounces of silver at 110.70 to 110.90.

POLITICS IN PORTUGAL.

London, 13th October.

A Coalition Cabinet has been formed at Lisbon.

ILLNESS OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

The Czar's uncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas, has become insane.

[The Grand Duke Nicholas is the second surviving brother of the late Emperor Alexander II. He was born on the 8th of August (N.S.) 1831, and is a field-marshal in the Russian army and inspector-general of cavalry, and of the corps of engineers.—Ed. N.-C.D.N.]

NATURAL APPREHENSIONS.

London, 14th October.

It is rumoured that the Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrovich (the Czarewitsch) has abandoned his journey to the East, the Empress of Russia dreading the prolonged parting.

ENFORCING THE NEW TREATY.

London, 15th October.

An official communication from Lisbon states that British gunboats have ascended the Zambezi despite Portuguese protests.

THE CAPE BANK.

London, 25th September.

The failure of the Cape of Good Hope Bank has caused considerable distress; numbers are ruined.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The pioneer force of the South African Company have reached gold in Matabeleland; the country traversed was splendid and the natives friendly.

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

London, 26th September.

It is estimated that the damage caused by the floods in France will amount to two millions sterling. Only Ardèche seems to have suffered.

THE MORMONS.

The President of the Mormons, on behalf of the Church, has abjured polygamy.

EAST AFRICA.

London, 27th September.

A British man-of-war has been ordered to Vitu to enquire into the late massacre.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

An important commission has been appointed at St. Petersburg to consider the position of the Russian Jews.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

London, 28th September.

The Spanish Government, fearing that the agitation in Portugal will end in a revolution, have decided to mass troops on the frontier.—*Singapore papers*.

Madrid, 26th September.

The Naval Council has unanimously declared against Peral, denying that he has made any invention. At the same time the Council proposes the construction of a new boat, with previous guarantees.

General Terrero is mentally deranged. The political state of Portugal continues uneasy.—*El Comercio*.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1890.					Rainfall in inches.
	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min.	Max.	
Oct. 10	62°	5	76°	0	
" 11	59°	5	76°	6	
" 12	62°	0	77°	2	
" 13	63°	0	69°	3	0.37
" 14	60°	0	68°	0	
" 15	58°	5	70°	0	
" 16	57°	0	68°	0	
1889.					Rainfall in inches.
	Min.	Max.			
Oct. 10	59°	2	71°	4	
" 11	63°	6	69°	1	0.04
" 12	63°	2	70°	0	trace
" 13	63°	2	70°	1	0.04
" 14	64°	6	69°	0	2.94
" 15	66°	6	69°	1	0.67
" 16	63°	0	74°	0	

THE FATHER WATSON RELIEF FUND.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging the following contributions to this fund:—

Previously acknowledged...\$193 Tls. 125
Rev. T. R. Stevenson 5

Total...\$198 Tls. 125

We shall be glad to receive farther contributions for this fund. The winter is rapidly coming in and the suffering in the north must be greatly increased by it.

Sicawei weather report, October 10th:—Yesterday the barometer continued to fall slightly at all the stations north and south of Shanghai. To-day the fall ceased at Sicawei, but the tendency remained undecided. There is no appearance of bad weather.—October 11th: The high pressure which began yesterday at Shanghai and on the north coast has extended to the south, while there is a centre of low pressure to the S.E. of Japan. The fine weather seems likely to continue, and the winds, which have become lighter and more variable on the south coast, will blow with moderate breeze force from N.E.—October 12th: Yesterday and this morning the barometer has continued to rise gently over the whole coast of China. The N.E. winds will continue, particularly in the south, and with them fine weather.—October 13th: A depression exists in the south over the China sea, and the barometer is falling at the southern stations. At Sicawei on the contrary, and at the northern stations, the pressure is increasing. Yesterday at Tientsin there was a very high pressure, with strong N.E. wind. Strong breezes from N. or N.E. will probably continue on the coast.—October 14th, 10 a.m.: The barometer remained very high yesterday at Vladivostok, Nagasaki, and Sicawei, and especially so at Tientsin, where it reached 30.6", with a very strong wind. At Tokio there was a marked fall of the barometer, with light wind. There is a centre of low pressure over the north of Japan. At the southern stations the barometer was relatively rather high, with N. to E. monsoon winds. 11.30: The barometer is rising this morning at Tokio. October 15th: Yesterday the barometer remained high at all the stations of the coast, with monsoon winds. The typhoon announced some days ago in the south has probably passed away over the continent. A continuation of N.E. winds and fine weather is probable.—October 16th: Yesterday the barometer was very high along the entire coast from Vladivostok to Hongkong with monsoon winds. The typhoon announced on Sunday in the south has passed away to the west over the continent.

The new regulations affecting transit passes will be considered on Monday by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce. The new rules seem to be merely an approximation to those already in force at Chinkiang, and it is uncertain yet what action will be taken on the part of the Chamber.

We publish in another column a translation of an article by Pere Chevalier on the influence of the monsoons at stations on the Yangtze. This article, taken in conjunction with the author's previous observations on the summer monsoon on the China coast (published in the *North-China Herald* of 12th Sept.) forms a valuable contribution to meteorological literature here.

The Customs are arranging to add two extra coast lights of the first order to the present system, and Captain Bisbee, Coast Inspector, and Mr. D. M. Henderson, Engineer-in-Chief, left here on Saturday in the *Bokhara* to select suitable sites for the new lights and take soundings in the Hainan Straits in the vicinity of which one of the lights is to be placed, probably near Cape Cami. The other light is to be at Waylan, further north.

On Wednesday night (8th) there was a large fire at Chinkiang inside the native

city, and the flames could be distinctly seen from the deck of the steamers in port.

A telegram from England was received here on Sunday announcing the death on Saturday of Mr. H. J. Meade, Senior Chief Tide-surveyor in the Customs Service. Mr. Meade went home on leave some months ago owing to sickness. He joined the Customs in December, 1859, and had held the rank of Chief Tide-surveyor since March, 1872. He was very much liked and respected by all who knew him. The flags of the Customs and Police hulks were at half-mast on Sunday out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The evidence against the elder of the two brothers Pereira, who are charged with incendiarism, was so far completed on Wednesday that he has been committed for trial.

At the German Consulate-General, Shanghai, on Tuesday, before Consul-General Von Loelir and two assessors (Messrs. Gipperich and Böning), an action brought by Mr. W. F. Sharp, broker, of Hankow, against Mr. J. Baessler, ship and freight broker, of Shanghai, to recover Tls. 7,250, tea advance, came on again for hearing. The case was previously before the court on the 7th inst. Mr. Wainwright, who appeared for the plaintiff, now applied for an adjournment to enable him to examine certain documents which had been put in; and the application was granted.

The funeral procession of the late Marquis Tseng's eldest daughter passed through the Settlement on Wednesday. It was so long that it extended from the Yang-king-pang bridge to the foot of Nanking road. The procession was similar to those of Chinese of high rank, but in place of the white cock there was a brown hen in a cage.

There is something very pathetic in the Reuter's telegram as to the Czarewitsch published to-day. We know the constant apprehensions that darken the life of the Imperial family of Russia and cannot but sympathise with the Empress's dread of what may happen while her sons are away. All the children of the King of Denmark have been brought up to find their chief happiness in their homes, and the love of the Emperor and Empress of Russia for each other and their children is one of the brightest things in that unhappy country.

The Rev. John Walley, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Wuhu, has sent us a copy of his concise *Chronology of Chinese History*, in Chinese, which is to be obtained at the Chinese Scientific Book Depot, or at the Presbyterian Mission Press. The information it gives is to be found, in English, in Mayers' *Chinese Reader's Manual*, but this little pamphlet will be always found useful to those engaged in teaching in schools for Chinese.

The Cotton Ginning Factory at Pootung has recently been supplied with incandescent electric lights and there are now some eighty lamps in use on the premises.

We are informed that the 3rd prize at the last drawing of the Manila Lottery was won by No. 44,286, not No. 37,034.

The *Teh Hsing*, the steamer partially reconstructed from the old *Pao Ching*, was towed to the Old Dock sheers on Tuesday afternoon to have her boiler and engines placed on board.

On Tuesday morning a Japanese boarding master assaulted a Japanese sailor, one of the crew of the *H. B. Cam*, by striking him over the head with a wooden bar. The sailor was so much hurt that he had to be sent to St. Luke's Hospital. The boarding master was taken before his Consul on Wednesday morning on a charge of assault, but after hearing some of the evidence, the case was remanded.

The missing Australian liner *Guthrie* was passed by the *Diamante* on the 7th about three miles from Corregidor, being towed to Manila.

According to the semaphore signals on Monday morning there was a typhoon to the south in the China Sea. According to

the China Coast Meteorological Register there was a typhoon yesterday south of Hongkong, moving quickly westward in the China Sea.

The American barque *Georgietta* was towed down the river on Saturday afternoon on her way to Singapore. As the weather was not favourable, she anchored off the Woosung Spit Buoy, and while there, a dispute having occurred between the chief and second officers, the latter stabbed the former with a knife. The wound, however, is said to be not dangerous. The barque left the Woosung Spit Buoy yesterday morning for Singapore.

The *Dieppoits*, which was mentioned recently as having had such fearfully hot weather in the Red Sea, took to Haiphong the material for seventy iron bridges for the railway in Tongking.

At the Mixed Court on Monday a store-keeper and a shroff were charged with receiving from time to time during 1889, from officers and servants in the employ of the P. & O. Co. a large quantity of stores and merchandise, for which they paid \$4,213, well-knowing the same to have been stolen. The prisoners were remanded for a week. After the house of "Smiler," a compradore living at 1130 Broadway, where some of the stolen property was found, was in the hands of the police, a native constable who was in charge helped himself to some of the stores, and sold them. He was sentenced to receive 100 blows and to be cangued for one month.

We copied a paragraph from a Japan paper last week to the effect that the *Saikio Maru* had rescued a Chinaman from a junk. We now find that the man saved was a Japanese who was in a boat bound from the Gotos to Nagasaki, and had been five days on the voyage. The man was taken on board the steamer and, it being found impossible to tow the boat, it was cast adrift. The passengers of the *Saikio* raised a subscription of twenty-five yen which they presented to the unfortunate boatman.

The water is falling at Hankow about 3 inches daily and falling steadily at Kiukiang. On the 9th at the former port the watermark registered 40ft. and at Kiukiang 37ft. 9 inches.

From Foochow we have the following news, under date the 11th inst.:—During the past fortnight, the shipments by the calling steamers, *Glenfallloch*, *Hampshire*, *Teucer*, *Moynne* and *Glenfinlas*, have been 3 millions of lbs., making the export to Europe to date 19 millions against 18½ millions last year, and 22½ millions in 1888. For the first few days of the period under review the market was quiet, owing a good deal to the extreme firmness of the tea men on the higher range of prices established; but a fall in exchange, together, probably, with a feeling of increasing confidence in the strong statistical position of the article, led to renewed activity; and the fortnight's settlements of Congou aggregate 27,000 chests, representing nearly 30 per cent. of the stock as it stood at the commencement of the fortnight. Prices, perhaps, on the whole, do not show any further rise on the advance quoted on the 27th ultimo; but, at the same time, the settlements show that advance to have been very fully maintained. Prospects, as regards the total supply of Congou for the season, remain very much the same as last advised. The only reason for not adopting the naive estimate of 370,000 chests, as definite and final, is that, under certain circumstances, there would yet be time to bring more down. The settlements to date, after a month's earlier opening of the market than last year, are 301,000 chests against 337,000 chests; and 418,000 chests in 1888. The stock of Congou to-day is 61,000 chests against 73,000 chests at same date last year, and 111,000 chests in 1888. Exchange, after daily fluctuations throughout the fortnight, closes at 3/6½ for 4 months' sight credits. Freight to London

has remained steady at £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

The Royal Geographical Society's obituary notice of Mr. Colborne Baber, says the *Chinese Times*, includes some interesting reminiscences from the pen of his father, who was at the time of his son's birth in 1843 head-master of the school which has since developed into Dulwich College. Among other things he gives the following verses which mark an incident in Mr. Baber's early experience which left a deep, and his father seems to think a permanent impression on his mind:—

Why are the fond forsaken?

Why do the dear ones die?

Shall we from death awaken,

To find the loved ones nigh?

Is it but empty seeming,

An idle tale and vain,

That I am always dreaming

Of meeting thee again!

O fondest, truest, dearest!

In that sweet heaven above,

I wonder if thou hearest

The voice of thy true love?

The voice that often moved thee,

As none could move before;

The voice of him who loved thee,

And lost thee—dead Lenore.

Hast thou the same sweet presence

As in the happy past,

Or art thou but an essence,

That wanders in the vast?

Or does that same sweet spirit,

That filled a form so fair,

In some high heaven inhabit

The shape that angels wear?

Oh! my heart, my heart is aching

With longing to be free.

If death has any waking,

I shall awake with thee.

Such burning thoughts come thronging,

And thrill me more and more,

With an eternal longing

To be with thee, Lenore.

We take the following telegram from the *Courrier d'Haiphong* of the 2nd inst.:—

Hanoi, 30th September, 8.50 a.m.

Prince Henry of Orleans and M. Bonvalot arrived at Hanoi on Sunday at 3 by the *Sontay* steamer.

They crossed Yunnan to Manghao, where they took passage on a junk. They stopped at Laokay and were on their way to Hanoi, when, near Sontay, they were passed by the steamer *Yunnan*, on which they embarked.

All three of them with their suite, composed of Russian, Chinese and Kalmuck servants, are in perfect health.

They remain eight days at Hanoi and go thence to Hongkong, where they will take the mail of 15th October.

They are astonished with what they have seen of Tongking, never expecting to find a city like Hanoi. They have been twelve months *en route* and here they find their first mail. A banquet is being organised in honour of their successful journey.

According to later advices, political objections had necessitated the banquet being abandoned.

The *Necker* arrived on Friday morning, but we can find no telegrams of interest in the papers received by her. She brought Hongkong dates to the 4th instant.—Sir William and Lady des Vœux are expected in Hongkong by the *Coromandel*, sailing on November 13th.—The German steamer *Amigo*, *en route* to Mexico with coolies, put into Amoy because she went so slowly that the captain thought there must be something wrong.—At the opening match of the Hongkong cricket season, the All Comers, 26 of them, made 109 and 137, the First XI winning with 200 in their first innings, and 53 for two wickets in their second.—The Australian liner *Guthrie* was three days overdue in Hongkong.

The *Natal* brought Hongkong papers to the 9th instant. It is stated that land is getting very scarce in Sandakan.—The new

Canadian Pacific steamer *Empress of India* was launched at Barrow on the 30th of August, only nine months after her keel was laid. —The various Hongkong North Borneo Planting Companies have been holding special meetings to consider proposals for reconstruction in London, the three companies being amalgamated, and the present shareholders getting £5 deferred shares. —A severe typhoon swept over Luzon on the 29th of September, injuring the Manila-Dagupan railway, and causing floods in Manila and other places. —There has been a serious anti-likin riot at Hoihow, and several rioters were killed by the soldiers. —The Hongkong Land Investment Company's Extension Ordinance having been disallowed, the Colonial Secretary recommends the Colony to pass a Public Bill empowering companies to alter their Memoranda of Association. —The *Bengloe*, which left Hongkong for Manila on the 29th ult., had not arrived at her destination on the 5th instant. —News was brought by the mail of the death of Mr. H. Kingsmill, who practised for many years with much success at the Hongkong Bar. —News has been received that a steamer, supposed to be the *Guthrie*, was lying at anchor near Manila Bay with a broken shaft. Sir Richard Rennie and Mr. H. S. Wilkinson are reported to be among the *Guthrie's* passengers. —At Sydney on the 31st August, owing to the strikes, bread was selling at 3s. 6d. a loaf. —The King of the Sedangs is lying in wait with two or three followers on the island of Tuiman off the east coast of the Peninsula, in the hope of getting a chance to reach his kingdom.

We learn from the *Japan Mail* that the following memorial, signed by all the British missionaries in Japan with one exception, has been presented to Her Majesty's Minister in Tokio:—

To His Excellency HUGH FRASER, Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the undersigned British subjects resident in Tokio and engaged in Christian mission work, under a sense of the many evils resulting from the postponement of the revision of the Treaties between H.I.M. Japanese Government and the Foreign Powers, desire to approach Your Excellency in the following memorial.

We desire to express to Your Excellency our sense of the great and successful efforts which have been made in recent years by the Government of Japan, especially in the compilation of her codes of criminal and civil law, and in the organisation of her legal tribunals, to bring her methods of legal procedure into a position similar to that enjoyed by the most enlightened nations of the West.

We venture, therefore, to express the hope that such a revision of the Treaties may speedily be brought about as will, while sufficiently safeguarding the rights and interests of H.B.M.'s subjects, satisfy the legitimate demands of H.I.M. Japanese Government in the matter of extraterritoriality.

We remain Your Excellency's obedient servants.

Tokio, October 3rd, 1890.

The *Albion Seyd* which arrived on Monday from Japan brought the *Rising Sun* of the 8th, and dates from Kobe to the 7th and Yokohama to the 3rd instant. —Another sad accident has happened on the *Carmarthen-shire*. An engine-room assistant went up the mainmast, without orders, to fix a strop on the mizen-stay, and missed his hold, falling some 45 feet across the engine room skylight, and breaking his neck. —"Professor Vita's Infant Prodigy Troupe," assisted by the Italian *prima donna*, Miss Tiozzo, was advertised to give two performances in Nagasaki. —The presidents of the Nippon Ginko and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have been appointed by the Mikado to seats in the new House of Peers. —The loss of

the *Etogru* is now said to be due to the breaking of a piston rod. The *Empress* has presented a flannel nightgown to each of the survivors who is in hospital, and the crew of the *Yayeyama Kan* have presented each survivor with a silk handkerchief. The *Hiei Kan* and *Kongo Kan* are to take the survivors to Constantinople. —A Christian church was destroyed by rioters at Tsuruga on the 28th ult., and many of the Christians wounded, a foreigner, a Mr. King, barely escaping mobbing, although he had police protection. —Lieut. Morrissey of H.M.S. *Mutine* has had his thigh fractured by his pony falling on him when paper-hunting. —Osaka is to have water works at last. —A new Chamber of Commerce and Masonic Hall were opened in Yokohama on the 2nd with a ball, at which about 250 people were present, on the invitation of Mr. Keil. The building is entirely lighted by electricity. —The *Mail* says that "there is no longer any doubt that a turning point has arrived in the history of Christianity in Japan." The Japanese, according to Mr. Kosaki, want a simple gospel; "evangelistic, philanthropic, moral, and socialistic Christianity," without rites and ceremonies. —It not being permitted to give Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera, *The Mikado*, in Japan, the Stanley Troupe were to present it on the 4th under the title of *Three Little Maids from School*.

The *Kobe Maru*, which arrived on Tuesday, brought dates from Yokohama to the 8th and from Kobe to the 9th inst. —Captain Christensen, who has just left for home, in his 70th year, came out originally in 1864 in command of the P. & O. steamer *Corca*, but resigned in Hongkong and went home, and the steamer was lost in a typhoon shortly afterwards. He came out again in 1868 in the *Courier*, and in 1874 entered the Japanese service from which he has just retired. He has been for 38 years a master mariner, and in all that time he has never lost a ship or a spar, never lost a man overboard, and never had his vessel touch the ground. —The English naval squadron returned to Yokohama from Hakodate on the 7th. —According to the *Japan Herald*, the *Severn* is coming to Shanghai after being docked, and Admiral Salmon is going up the Yangtze. —The following is the *Japan Mail's* latest deliverance on Treaty Revision:—The plain fact is that we have never advocated the unconditional surrender of consular jurisdiction, and that we do not now advocate it. The course of events has precluded the guarantee which, of all others, we should have liked to see adopted. The course of events has gradually narrowed the circle of possible guarantees until very few are left to choose from. But we have perfect confidence in the ability of the British Government to safeguard the interests of its subjects, and we do not for an instant believe that any reckless sacrifice of those interests is likely to be made by the Foreign Office. What is more, our information as to the present basis of Treaty Revision convinces us that the apprehensions entertained by some foreign residents are ill-founded and chimerical.

The *Calédonien* arrived yesterday afternoon with the American mail ex *City of Rio de Janeiro*, and dates from Yokohama to the 11th and from Kobe to the 13th instant. —We learn that Signor Majeroni is to appear at an early date with the Yokohama amateurs in *Our Italian Cousin*. —Mr. Spencer was to make his first parachute descent at Yokohama last Sunday. —An organ recital and concert of sacred music was given at Union Church, Yokohama, on the 9th, to mark the erection of the new organ. —The complete Civil Code and the revised Code of Criminal Procedure have now been promulgated. —An Imperial Rescript has been published convening the Diet on the 25th of next month. —Prof. Terschak and Mme. Schuller were to give

their last concert in Japan, before returning to Siberia, on the 21st. —Capt. Carrow and Capt. Steedman of the N.Y.K. have resigned their appointments in order to become pilots. —The *Higo News* says that the old *Kashgar* is apparently being broken up at Kobe. —The *Japan Gazette* tells the following story:—An exciting incident occurred as the British fleet was on its way to Yokohama from Hakodate on Monday last. About 10 a.m., and during a heavy gale, a man was blown from the *Rattler* into the sea while sail was being taken in. On the cry of "man overboard" the sail was immediately furled and the ship turned round. A life buoy was thrown overboard, and the life boat called away, but the ship was rolling so heavily that to lower a boat would have been madness. There was great anxiety to see if the man would catch the line, and just as the ship was down on her side again the man succeeded in doing so and was landed safely on board the vessel. This smart rescue was witnessed from the Admiral's ship and was rewarded by the signal "Well done" from the Admiral.

We have received from the Secretary of the Victoria Racing Club, Melbourne, a copy of the programme for the season 1890-91, with a complete list of all nominations for all events closed up to the 2nd of last June. The added money from the Club's funds, we learn, is £44,100; no entrance fee, nomination, or deduction of any kind is made; and all sweepstakes and forfeits go to the stake. The Spring Meeting begins on the 1st November, 1890, and lasts four days; there is then a one-day meeting on the 1st of January next; the Autumn meeting begins on the 28th of February next, and lasts four days; there is a Queen's Birthday Meeting on the 25th of May; and the Grand National Steeplechase meeting comes off on the 11th and 18th of July next. The Melbourne Cup, a handicap sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, with 10,000 sovs. and a trophy value 150 sovs. added, is to be run on the 4th prox.

The following, which we take from a recent number of a leading London evening paper, shows the sort of stuff that is considered at home to show a familiarity with things Chinese:—Chinese missionaries have been confronted lately with one of those awkward dilemmas which missionaries are perpetually encountering. The difficulty takes this shape:—"How far am I justified in winking at Li-Chi-Ti's abominable heathen practices? Li-Chi-Ti has a habit of worshipping all his ancestors—which is quite contrary to the book of Exodus; and yet if I tell him so bluntly, he will probably cut the convert business and backslide into the original pagoda. Of these two evils, which am I to choose?"

The *Bureau Veritas Monthly List*, published on the 1st September, of wrecks and casualties recorded in July last, announces that 40 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost; 20 by stranding, 7 by collision, while 5 foundered, one was abandoned, 4 were condemned, and 3 were missing. No less than 191 sailing vessels were damaged; 50 by stranding, 52 by collision, 4 by fire, 39 by leaks, and 46 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 15; 8 by stranding, 3 by collision, and 4 by fire. The steamers damaged were 172; 37 by stranding, 61 by collision, 9 by fire, 2 by leaks, 5 by stress of weather, while 60 reported injury to their engines or boilers. Among the names of steamers on the list we notice the *Albion Seyd*, from Vladivostok to Alexandrofsk, damaged by ice; the *Amoy*, from Hongkong coastwise, put back with engines damaged; the *Anshin Maru*, stranded on Gravener Island; the *Changsha*, stranded on Rattray Island; the *Hokkai Maru*, from Leith to Yokohama, put into Gibraltar with engines out of order; the *Kiangyü*, stranded in the Yangtze; and the *Strathleven*, from Hongkong coastwise, damaged by collision in Bullock Harbour.

Miscellaneous Article.

THE CHINESE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

14th Oct.

MANY Chinese doctors well remember the cholera of 1860 and 1862. They keep account of both these years as times when this fell disease was most destructive of human life in their country. A leading article in one of the Shanghai daily newspapers in Chinese, written by a well-informed native physician, gives the views of his class on the treatment that should be regarded as most suitable. He starts with saying that most men who die from cholera owe their death not so much to the disease itself as to the incompetency of the native doctors in attendance. They do not attend to the real nature of the disease, and they treat only its outer manifestation. Then, he says, in persons attacked there is a lack of healthy strength and a liability to fatigue. They get hot by day by exposure, and sleep in draughts by night unprotected. Such persons if they take food at irregular intervals and sometimes go with empty stomachs, are predisposed for cholera, which may enter with the breath through the lungs and the stomach, thus passing into the intestines. The way he puts it is peculiar. The lungs control the skin and hair. The violent perspiration shows that the lungs are affected, as the vomiting shows that the stomach is disordered. The spasms indicate that the liver is affected, because the muscles are under the control of that organ. If a good doctor is not called soon the liver will be reached and spasms will begin. Should wise treatment still be delayed the heart and spleen will be affected and then the tongue will curl up and death will ensue. Sometimes the process is quicker and death occurs after from two to four hours. This is because the evil influence entering from without strikes directly into the seat of the "cold principle" in the lower intestines.

This physician then proceeds to describe his own, as he says, very successful mode of treating cholera. He notices seven symptoms—vomiting, diarrhoea, low pulse, cold limbs, perspiration, spasms, and exhaustion. He at once orders from the druggist a prepared dose to be heated at the patient's house and taken warm to the extent of a good sized tea-cupful. In this dose the main things are such drugs as ginger, ginseng, Chinese cardamoms and a sort of caraway seed. After this the patient receives *atractylodes alba*, called *pesku* by the apothecaries, a medicine of which the Chinese think a great deal as an aromatic tonic and stimulant. They use it in cases of profuse sweating and apoplexy, chronic dysentery, and rheumatism. It belongs to the *cynaraceæ* among the species of which are found many plants known in Europe as furnishing useful stomachic and febrifuge

medicines. If the disease progresses still into the spasmodic state with numbness of the limbs this physician would use *peonia albiflora*, the *pecho* of the native apothecaries, with *boyinia rutacarpa*, and a pepperwort which they call *wuchugü*. Our druggists know it by the name *xanthoxylum piperitum*. It is one of the commoner aromatic stimulants in China and in Japan. To this he adds cinnamon bark.

In 1861-1863, he remarks, when the cholera reached Shanghai, it was a time when the people were crowded indiscriminately in an insufficient number of dwellings. Refugees had arrived in thousands, escaped from the daily scenes of burning and fighting which were witnessed over all the adjoining country at that time. He notices that the sanitary conditions were such that the people were specially liable to be attacked by cholera. It was then that this physician tried his methods and experience. As he does not mention any preparation of opium or of mercury he is probably a cautious doctor and would avoid strong remedies. We should expect opium to be applied to soothe the extraordinary derangement of the system when under the dominion of cholera. Instead of this he gives pig's liver mixed with brick dust from the inside of a furnace, a mixture honoured with the title *Fu-lung-kan*, "liver of the hiding dragon."* To this are added one or two ounces of ginger. This remedy of his has had great popularity with many persons and been very successful. He has had, he tells us, a large practice during the summer of this year and the effect on patients of his remedies has been such as to give him great satisfaction. He could not secure this popularity without favouring the popular beliefs.

He then tells what other doctors say about the treatment and origin of cholera. Its not being mentioned, that is, under the name *sha*, in early books has excited much remark. It first occurs in a book which recommends in treating it the use of paper from which silkworms have retired, *ts'an t'ai chih*. This book is probably of the Ming dynasty, for he proceeds to say that the cholera came in the middle of the 17th century with the dynasty from Manchuria spreading from the north southward. He notices the use of the name "Manchurian sickness" and of "the foreign cholera." If this is so it is a curious fact in the history of the disease, and the "Manchurian sickness" needs to be inquired into. It seems more likely that Europe is right in supposing that cholera originated in the hot jungles of southern Asia, and at a more recent date than this account states. The same word *sha* is applied to diphtheria and scarlet fever, which became epidemic in China in the severest form in 1733, and belong to the winter and spring. The word

* Hot remedies must be used. The fire god of whom the "hiding dragon" is one of the titles, is supposed to have put his influence into the furnace brickwork.

sha is applied to some five or six diseases, in part summer and autumn epidemics, like cholera, and in part prevailing in the winter and spring. All have appeared in China in the 17th, 18th, or 19th centuries for the first time. The term *ho loan*, also applied to different kinds of cholera, is an ancient name, descriptive of it in the old times when it was not yet epidemic. The reader will judge for himself as to the drugs the names of which have been mentioned above. They are really not very different from what are found in western practice. Chinese doctors appear from what is here said to be fond of using mild remedies, while they avoid those which are very powerful in their operation; as to the nature of the medicines, they are on the whole much the same as our own.

THE TREATMENT OF TRAVELLERS IN JAPAN.

15th Oct.

If the unprejudiced visitor to Japan were asked whether he thought the country was ripe for the abolition of extraterritoriality, he would probably answer in the affirmative, and be surprised at the practical unanimity with which Yokohama has answered the question in the negative. If the visitor we contemplate had been a long time resident in China, he would certainly say, Yes, for the contrast between the two countries is so striking, that to the man who comes from the varnished barbarism of China, Japan seems to have already attained all that is really desirable in civilisation. Every decency and comfort of life and travel that is absent in China—we of course exclude the foreign settlements—is found wherever the traveller goes in Japan. The steamers that ply between Shanghai and Japan under the Japanese flag are as well appointed as any in the world. When the traveller lands he has no trouble with the custom house, he finds good hotels, and if he expected any worry about passports, when he wants to go outside treaty limits, he is agreeably surprised to find that the worry is so slight as to be inappreciable. In nothing is the contrast greater between China and Japan than in the facilities of travel. In China, except where the traveller can take his own houseboat, travel with any comfort is impossible. Japan is being rapidly covered with railways, and it is really remarkable how excellently railways are managed, and that entirely by Japanese. The carriages are sufficiently comfortable, and the trains run with great punctuality. The speed is not great, an average of about sixteen miles an hour being maintained on the chief lines; but this includes stoppages, which are very numerous, the Japanese being very fond of travel, and the third-class carriages nearly always crowded. To the foreign traveller the first impression given by the railways is that it is a lot of schoolboys playing at running a railway, so young and small

are the porters and the train hands and the station-masters, and the inevitable policeman with his sword, who guards the wicket of even the smallest station. The politeness and deference shown to foreigners at all the stations, large and small alike, are very conspicuous. The porter, who, as a rule, will politely refuse any fee, will get the foreigner's ticket for him at once, his luggage is checked first, he is admitted to the platform at once, while the Japanese travellers are kept in the waiting room until the train is signalled. The foreigner in Japan who behaves with courtesy to the people of the country is everywhere treated by them with the greatest courtesy, as if, in fact, he were the honoured guest of the whole nation. This is, it will be perhaps objected, not the universal experience of foreigners in Japan; but our own belief and experience is that in Japan, more than anywhere else, to the polite every one is polite. The case is very different in China. What a horror, too, is a Chinese inn, even on a *route* so constantly frequented by foreigners as that between Tientsin and the Great Wall. In Japan the traveller may be certain of finding clean and comfortable quarters and a bath in the smallest village, with good soup, fish and eggs and, of course, rice. So fast, too, is the liking spreading for foreign food, that in all towns of moderate size he will also find bread and milk, if not beef. As to beer and aerated waters they are to be got now all over Japan, while ice has become such a favourite luxury, that it is sold at nearly every railway station. The roads are not good, but they are better than they used to be, and wherever the invaluable jinricksha can go, it is ready, and the jinricksha-man has generally picked up a few words of English, and will readily act as a guide. Where the roads are better, there are waggonettes to be hired; where worse, chairs and *kangos*. So much English is spoken, too, nowadays all over the empire, and all the chief towns have semi-foreign hotels where English is spoken more or less, that it is not really necessary to take a guide with one, the guide being an infliction that is not only expensive in itself, but the cause of all other expenses being higher than to the guideless. The Chinese do not care to entertain foreigners or to learn anything of their language, and therefore the traveller in China who is not a sinologue must have an interpreter with him. The Japanese delight in entertaining foreigners and are anxious to pick up English, and they therefore do everything in their power to understand and be understood: and it is specially amusing at the great semi-foreign hotels that are built at all the principal towns served by the railways, to watch the Japanese servants trying to gain from every guest some addition to their stock of English. The cynic will tell you that all this politeness and courtesy to foreigners are assumed for a purpose. That the word

has gone forth from Tokio all over the empire that travelling foreigners are to be treated as well as possible in order that they may surely even if unintentionally influence public opinion in Europe and America in the desired direction; and he will point to Sir Edwin Arnold as a most successful result of this strategy. The cynic will add that there will be a great change when extraterritoriality is once abolished. The Japanese will then show openly what he now keeps hidden, his conviction that he is in every respect the equal at least of the foreigner. There will be no more special privileges to foreigners at hotels, on steamers, or at railway stations; and if the traveller however innocently or unwittingly, transgresses in the slightest degree some police regulation of which he is entirely ignorant, he will be dragged before a Japanese police magistrate, and subjected to the fullest penalties that this "proud man dressed in a little brief authority" may choose to inflict. The traveller does not see the seamy side, and there no doubt is one; but when we find almost the whole of Yokohama united in the conviction that guarantees are still required, we must bow to their superior knowledge: they are probably right when they tell us that Japan will not be nearly so delightful a country for travellers when they are subject in all things to Japanese jurisdiction.

THE OLD INDIAN.

16th Oct.

AMONG the oases in the desert of London journalism, there are not many more bright and refreshing than the "turnovers," as they are called, of the *Globe*. These are the articles which fill the last column of the front page and that one has to turn over to the second page to finish. For subjects the writers range "from Paris to Peru, from Japan as far as Rome;" and they are splendid examples, generally, of the catholicity and unconventionalism of the modern journalist. There was a good one quite lately, called "The Old Indian; by a Stranger"—why the writer called himself a stranger, or to whom he was a stranger, we are left to guess. There is a sufficient similarity between the Old Indian and the Old China hand to make it interesting to see how he strikes a stranger. "The possession of India," says the writer, "has added a new and clearly-defined element to English life. The perennial flow of picked youth from England to India is attended by a constant backward stream of labourers coming home when the day's work is done. Mingling with the crowd, they remain a distinct and noticeable element, retaining its own marked characteristics, having its own uses, and not without its influence on the national character." Then he explains that the Old Indian proper must have spent from twenty to five-and-thirty years in the country, and has become a familiar form in every English suburb, in every centre where

men congregate, and in every quiet English colony on the Continent. He might have added, that the Old Indian is also a familiar form in the pages of a large number of novelists, from Thackeray down—for Thackeray's will always be the master-paintings of the Old Indian,—and the scenes of many plays. He is no longer a Nabob, and is seldom rich; but if economical, he is seldom niggardly, and he never grudges a tip to cabman or porter. In politics he is a Conservative, in religion a Broad Churchman; a lover of sport, "and he has the sportsman's exceptional kindness for dumb animals and tenderness for children." This last sentence seems to be a good deal of a paradox, but it is quite defensible.

There is pointed truth in the statement that follows, that the Old Indian is a standing example of the vanity of human wishes. In youth we all hope and most of us fully expect to make, if not a fortune, at least a competence, in time to retire and enjoy it while we have some capacity for enjoyment left. This the Old Indian succeeds in doing, only to find that the desire of his heart is a curse. "The curse of India has been said to be the separation of families; but the curse of the Old Indian is the doom to idleness while yet in the prime of life." In India he has worked hard; he has enjoyed his work, for it has been successful, and he has kept his health at it. Then, suddenly, when he feels himself most capable, he must hold his hand, break off his life-long associations, and begin all over again. At fifty-five he has to retire when he knows himself to be good for twenty years yet, and just at the age when barristers and statesmen at home are at the morning of their career. "This is his great and crying grievance, greater than reduced income or chilly climate, or ungenial stiffness of English social life. There, too, is the most fruitful source of the regrets for India we so often hear."

Here and there an old Indian goes into Parliament, where he is not altogether a success, and it does not agree with the fitness of things that the man who has been the autocrat of a province should become like Sir George Campbell, the mark for scurrilous scribes, or like Sir Richard Temple, the butt of comic draughtsmen. A very few get into the India Office and are happy, because they are simply carrying on their life work under changed conditions. There are others who drift into the guinea-pig brigade, and they soon manage to get their time filled up, but there is always a certain simplicity that clings to the Old Indian, and he is lucky if he comes quite untarnished out of all his companies. The practice of field sports in England is as a rule expensive, and they seem often tame to the Old Indian after the perils that have accompanied the sports to which he has been accustomed. It is suggested that he should take to literature, but writing reports has been the bane of his life in India,

and he hates the sight of pen and ink; and if he thinks of business, he finds that there is no demand for men of fifty-five. "There is nothing for it but submission to the inevitable, and it is well if he has borne in mind in youth the well-known warning that he who fails to learn whilst prepares for himself a miserable old age." There are men, too, who can really enjoy doing nothing, who can loaf away their time among their relations and friends, enjoying the new home life and all it brings with it. They are happy enough, and they help to make those round them happy; but then they are generally men who would be happy under any circumstances, as born with an easy and contented disposition.

The Old Indian has thus, and often, been painted; but the Old China hand has never attracted the same attention. Dickens introduced one in *Little Dorrit*, but his Arthur Clennam was a very feeble and colourless creature. To begin with, the returned China hand is not so recognisable in society at home as the returned Indian is. The climate of China does not mark him so unmistakably. It cannot be said of him; "One knows at a glance the spare, straight, neatly-dressed figure, the thin iron-grey hair, the colourless parchment skin, the grave expression, the quiet eye." Thus he slips easily back into a place at home, and as he is often still connected with business, he can, if he wants to, at once get back into the collar; and how successful old China hands have been in London is well-known. Then the climate of central and northern China is so much—with differences—like that of England, that the change is not nearly so great to him when he does retire. The domestic life of foreigners in China, at any rate of late years, has become much more like the home life, and globe-trotters have come to cast it in our teeth that our foreign settlements are only bits of England transplanted. In fact, we are only nominally China hands, we never become Chinamen as the Englishman in India becomes an Indian, but we remain Englishmen or Americans or Germans, or whatever we may be, sojourning for a time in China, and readily resuming our nationality when we return to our native lands.

THE VALUE OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

17th Oct.

It is more than a month since we noticed the discussion in the *Nineteenth Century* between Sir John Pope Hennessy and Mr. Consul Johnston as to the value of Africa, and Mr. Johnston had then triumphantly refuted his adversary. Sir John, however, as was to be expected, is not at all disposed to accept his defeat, and he returns to the fight in the September number of the review, and is supported by an array of evidence that will in its turn take a good deal of refuting. It may perhaps be remembered that Mr. Johnston's great argu-

ment was that there was a flourishing trade at the present time with the British possessions in Africa, and that our trade was always better with our own possessions than with the possessions of other Powers. Sir John Hennessy sifts Mr. Johnston's figures a little, and shows that the trade of Great Britain with the West African settlements has been falling off for the last ten years, and that "on the other hand British trade with some of the oil rivers not in our possession is increasing and is more important to us than the trade with some of our adjacent West African possessions." This, it must be confessed, is decidedly vague, but after all Sir John's main point is not as to the amount of trade done or to be done by Great Britain with Africa, but as to the possibility of profitably developing Central Africa. He asks: "Is negro-land a field for European emigrants? Can European officials successfully govern the negroes?" Thus Sir John virtually gives up the large question of the value of Africa, and reduces it to the value of Central Africa, being apparently willing to allow that it is of advantage to own the sea-ports, through which the trade with the outside world is done. But, it might be remarked, there is reason in the *hinterland* doctrine; and the owner of the sea-ports and coast line must, to be comfortably seated and keep control of the trade, own also the land behind them.

The Chartered African Companies are now the main object of Sir John's attack. He notes that "already a sensible reaction seems to have begun in political and commercial circles respecting them." It was rumoured that another Company was to be chartered to administer the oil rivers, but the project has been dropped. The chairman of the East African Company told his shareholders at their recent meeting, that for some time they must be prepared "to take out the dividends in philanthropy." This is taken by Sir John Hennessy as an indication that it is accepted in the City that the African bubble has burst; though it is obvious that some years must always elapse before such a company can pay material dividends, and he might on similar grounds argue that the British North Borneo Company was a *fiasco*. Nor is it any real confirmation of these apprehensions that General von Caprivi should have remarked that "German idealism had blindly and unreasonably driven his countrymen into Central African projects." It might be quite true that Germany has gone too fast—but that is not proved—in her attempts to colonise Africa, without its at all following that England has gone too fast. There is a safe mean between the enthusiasts who hold with the *Spectator* that before long Mashonaland will become the greatest gold-field in the world, and the coffee plantations of the Shire highlands eclipse those of Ceylon and Costa Rica, and the trade with England of

our African possessions will equal that of South America; and pessimists like Sir John Hennessy who would abandon our new possessions in Africa at once because they do not return an immediate profit. Sir John Hennessy's main quarrel is with the climate, and he brings in the evidence given to a House of Commons Committee in 1842. A Mr. Matthew Forster, "one of the principal merchants engaged in the African trade," was a leading witness before that Committee, and the conclusion of his criticism of African companies is depressing enough. He said:—"I have entered on this very imperfect summary of the dazzling schemes of cultivation proposed, and of their total failure, to remind the Committee that, with such examples before their eyes, any similar attempts on the part of future adventurers would be worse than foolish. I will add that we are not the only people who have been deceived by the apparent advantages offered by Africa to the cultivator." Those who might be disheartened by what this Mr. Forster said of Africa in 1842 may be reminded that fifty years ago what is now the Great West of the United States was believed to be utterly unsuited to settlement, and was known in the maps as the Great American Desert. Sir John quotes as a deterrent Mr. Drummond's description of tropical nature as he found it in equatorial Africa, and his main complaint is that you wander through thousands and thousands of miles of forest—"not grand umbrageous forest like the forests of South America, nor matted jungle like the forests of India, but thin, rather weak forest,—forest of low trees, whose half-grown trunks and scanty leaves offer no shade from the tropical sun." This was what the African forest was always supposed to be, until Stanley told of his march through thousands of miles of the very grand, umbrageous forest which was said by Mr. Drummond to be unknown in Africa. Unhealthy the country undoubtedly is at present, and numerous victims—many of whom could ill be spared—has the African fever claimed: but the fear of fever has never yet stopped our pioneers, nor prevented the extension of our rule. Sir John quotes the happiness he found in one African town, called Kambia, which he visited in 1873, which had no white men, but was under negro administration altogether, and asks whether the Chartered Companies will increase or diminish the happiness of such people. We are so undecided as to what constitutes true happiness that this question is difficult to answer. But such places as Kambia are very rare exceptions; the Chartered Companies may be trusted to introduce justice, order, security to life and property; and there is little doubt that they will before long be able to pay their shareholders dividends in money as well as in philanthropy.

Review.

THE FRENCH MAIL PAPERS.

It is fortunately not very often that we get such an intensely uneventful week as that whose papers were brought by the *Natal*. The actual news of the week may be summarised in a few lines. It was the season of Congresses. The British Association was at Leeds, the Pharmaceutical Conference at the same town, the Eisteddfod at Bangor, and the Trades' Union Congress at Liverpool. The Cutlers' Feast had been held at Sheffield, the potato crop was looking worse and worse in Ireland, the County Cricket season was closed, and the Emperor of Germany was engaged in the combined naval and military manoeuvres at Kiel. The most important of the home events was the Congress at Liverpool, and the two following extracts show the different lights in which Mr. Matkin's opening address was regarded. The *St. James's Gazette* says:—

We admit without reserve that Mr. Matkin has delivered an infinitely more extravagant and foolish discourse than any one who has preceded him in the chair; but the fact that it has fallen comparatively flat upon the world in general is not, we think, at all difficult to explain. People have a habit of studying the proceedings of these bodies, if not with any very eager attention yet still with a slightly livelier interest than is commonly aroused by the Presidential Address: and the result of that study, for those who do not want to see the land, mines, and railways "nationalised" next year, or the year after, is distinctly reassuring. For therefrom they have learnt that the Trades' Union Congress has not changed its nature because its President has deemed it judicious to alter the character of the opening harangues, and that after that officer has blown off the steam, so to speak, in nebulous clouds of aspiration after political impossibilities, he and his colleagues reappear in their old character as a particularly narrow and selfish clique whose real representation is derived from, and whose personal interests are intimately bound up with a strictly limited class of more or less skilled artisans, ingeniously passed off upon the incurious public outside as constituting the whole vast body of varied interests summed up under the name of Labour.

The *Daily Chronicle* writes very differently:—

The address delivered from the presidential chair to the Trades' Union Congress at Liverpool yesterday was marked by an elevated and conciliatory tone, and expressed in terms of moderation and confidence. The grounds of confident hopefulness in the future are incontestable. The congress represents a million and a half of workers, an increase of half a million on the numbers of last year. The ranks of the unskilled workers have been dressed, and have sent up their representatives. The delegates of the female workers number a dozen, in place of one or two merely. The basis of the congress has been largely extended and solidified; and there is every reason to anticipate that the spirit that has breathed so beneficially on the dry bones of unionism will continue to invigorate the system in the days to come. Mr. Matkin properly referred to the new conditions of the struggle. The educational legislation of the past half generation is doing its work. The working man has been taught to use his brains after the manner of the schools, and the natural and just result is that he thinks for himself and his class. The political economy of the schools has received a fruitful expansion. The questions affecting Labour have been actively discussed with a fearless recognition of the reasonable claims of all parties—of the working classes no less than of the employers and of the public. There is a distinct public sympathy with the demands of the workers for a more adequate share in the results of Labour, with ampler leisure and with freer opportunities of physical and mental culture. Thoughtful persons foresee no danger to the stability of the country from the physical improvement and mental development of the largest class of the population, even if these

ameliorations should cut down the profits of employers, which does not appear to be by any means a certain consequence. Mr. Matkin, therefore, riding on the top of the wave of popular sympathy, does well to be hopeful. And he does well to use the language of moderation. There is no need to force an open door; neither is it wise to frighten one's friends gratuitously in mere lustiness of vitality. At the same time, the refusal to see two sections in the army of Labour, an old and a new section, contending for mastery in the face of the enemy, is an attitude of prudence not improbably prompted by private conciliations.

A striking incident of the week abroad was the celebration of the anniversary of Sedan. The *St. James's* says of it:—

It is easy for the victors to be magnanimous. In celebrating the twentieth anniversary of Sedan the leading organs of German opinion have refrained from the Chauvinist exultation which gives so much offence in France. Yet there is little to show that these twenty years have softened the pangs of the proud and jealous nation which then received its last and greatest humiliation. It is for the victors not to irritate the anger which is ready at any moment to burst into action. But we must not attribute entirely to prudence or magnanimity the moderate tone of the German newspapers. Some of them, even those which once relied upon Bismarck, are anxious not to recall gratitude to the fallen statesman whose life-work was sealed on the day of Sedan. And a few are foolishly bleating about the good days of universal peace which are coming now that the Man of Blood and Iron is no longer the dictator of Germany.

The *Standard* makes the celebration a text for a review of the European Situation, and, recalling that it is twenty years since the French Empire fell at Sedan, looks with some misgiving to what may happen in the next twenty years. France, it alleges, is still preparing for the revenge of which "every Frenchman thinks and no Frenchman speaks," while Russia is steadily adding to her military strength. Though Russia will make no alliances, being perfectly self-confident, she sees with pleasure that France, at the other end of Europe, has common interests and common responsibilities, and is glad to know, according to a writer in the *Moscow Gazette*, that the two countries together "can paralyse all inclinations, from whatever quarter they proceed, to violate European peace." The "lofty aim" of Russia is "peace". But the *Standard* is not deceived. The "lofty aim" of Russia, it says, "is the carrying-out of the well-known and never-abandoned policy of that State, which involves the dominant influence of Russia in the affairs of Europe, and the expansion of Slav influence under Russian direction and absorption, to the detriment and final destruction of Austria and Turkey."

If every Frenchman is still hoping for the revenge, there is no sign in France of any active effort for its realisation. If a government that is stable at home is not likely to seek adventures abroad, France will not violate the peace of Europe: for the Boulangist revelations now being made must make greatly for the stability of the Republic. "It would be hard to decide", says the *St. James's*, "which of the French pretenders—the Comte de Paris or Prince Napoleon—comes out worse from the revelations." Boulanger trafficked with both of them, and each of them supported him, the brave General intending himself to throw them both over when they had got him back to power. "Each side was deceiving the other, and it would be curious and entertaining to know whether the high contracting parties believed each other's promises. If they did, what shall be said of their diplomacy—not to say their common sense?" All's well that ends well, but Frenchmen must feel a little misgiving at the thought that if Boulanger had had a little more pluck, or Constans a little less determination, the Republic might have

had to fight for its existence at home and France for her position in Europe.

Dull as the week was, the conductors of the *Pall Mall Budget* have contrived to send out an interesting number. The frontispiece is a capital portrait of the Queen of Roumania. The first leading article, "King Death and the Holiday Maker," has two ghastly illustrations, but the portraits of representative British working-men on the opposite page are certainly reassuring. There are a great many interesting illustrations, among them a capital one of Ludgate Hill, showing the Sky Sign which Messrs. Hudson Brothers have consented to remove, because it was "a frightful disfigurement of the best view of St. Paul's". The *Saturday Review* takes *Blackwood* severely to task for its want of appreciation of Miss Rehan's Rosalind in *As You Like It*; and in its article on Armenia, draws attention to the mistake made by England twelve years ago; but the mistake was that the protectorate it suggests was not extended over the whole of Turkey in Asia:—

It is not so much probable as certain that, twelve years ago, had it not been for the faint-heartedness of some Englishmen, the unpatriotic partisanship of others, and we fear, the ignorance of nearly all, an English protectorate—real, but designated by what the French call an "anodyne" name—might have taken Turkey in hand along the Armenian and Kurdish frontier, with the greatest possible benefit to everybody concerned except Russia. But the favourable opportunity was lost, and will not recur till more stormy times than the present. It is, however, much to be regretted that our Foreign Office does not do what it has an implied, if not an expressed, treaty right to do, and despatch a responsible person to survey the whole disturbed district, and make a thorough report on what is actually going on. It is worth while to remember the curious and very interesting fashion in which Cretan atrocities fell in the political stock market after the report of Consul Biliotti. The atrocity-mongers raged and stormed at the Consul, as they would do at any one in such a case. But they knew that the public had for the time ceased to pay any attention to them, and they, in turn, ceased to talk. We have had, no doubt, consular reports from Armenia; but we have not recently had a thorough perambulation of the whole district by a trustworthy person. This once obtained, it ought to be by no means difficult to get matters improved as far as they are really bad. No revelation of actual misrule or connivance could be much more mischievous than the reports which are now being manufactured at Tiflis; while the exposure of some of these reports, which would certainly follow a thorough inquiry, would be invaluable. Lord Salisbury has done so much good of late in quenching and dispersing embers of quarrel in divers places that he may just as well add this also to his merit.

The *Spectator*, in an article headed "A Naval Contrast," draws attention to the honours paid by the United States to the remains of a great naval engineer, John Ericsson, as contrasted with the neglect with which our Admiralty treats its engineers. It concludes:—

No doubt the proposal that there should be an Engineer on the Board of Admiralty is resented by men like Admiral Hoskins. A Naval Engineer is not one of themselves. His business is work and not fighting. The work is difficult and disagreeable. Besides, he is "too technical." We venture to paraphrase this as: "He knows much of which we know nothing, not even the terms." Granted. But the management of the Navy is at least as much concerned with construction as with organisation, and demands technical knowledge. The remedy is, not to exclude the man of special education, but for the members of the Board to acquaint themselves with the language of the specialist. It has been said of the English Bench, that many of the best definitions of technical processes have been given by Judges who have taken the trouble to bring their general knowledge to bear on special cases brought before them. There is no reason why the

Board of Admiralty should not gain equal credit. But the time has come when the distinction between the "executive" and "mechanical" branches of the service must be broken down. It is ridiculous that in a modern ironclad, where nearly every function of the ship is performed by engines—propulsion, lighting, coaling, watering, hoisting-in anchors, lowering boats, working guns, firing torpedoes—the officers who control these functions should be reduced in numbers and consideration. The future of the Navy depends mainly on our reserve of engineering and mechanical skill, and the "executive officer," however highly placed, who is ignorant of the first principles of either, does not better his position by proclaiming his conviction of their unimportance.

Outports.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The *British North Borneo Herald and Official Gazette* for September opens with another not very interesting instalment of Mr. Skeretchly's narrative of his mineral explorations in June, 1888, in which the explorers got plenty of black sand, some garnets, and no gold.—The Court at Sandakan had been dignified by the attendance of a barrister, Mr. Pollock, pleading in wig and gown, a sight which kept it thronged the whole time.—It is now ascertained that the late gallant Sergeant Bungin came to his death through an unfortunate relapse into his native barbarism. He was persuaded by the tribe that subsequently killed him to go out on a head-hunting expedition, the bag being variously stated at from nineteen to ninety-two heads. A European officer is to be stationed in future at his former post.—The new colonial gunboat *Petrel*, built in Hongkong, had safely arrived, having had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire on her way down. The fire occurred in one of the bunkers, which was not even lined with iron, the vessel being entirely constructed of wood. The captain succeeded in getting her into Canacao, a port in the Philippines, where every possible assistance was promptly rendered by the Spanish naval authorities.—There are some interesting extracts from other papers, and a number of official notifications.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Great preparations are making for the annual races which take place in October. Already a purse of several hundred dollars has been subscribed and it is proposed to largely increase that amount.

The Seventh Prince continues to have intervals of apparent recovery, and as sudden relapses. The mysterious character of his long illness, to the Chinese, has given rise to many surmises as to its origin. It is said that the Emperor in constructing a new residence for his father made no provision for the numerous demons and evil spirits which had their abode on the premises. As these evil spirits cannot find entrance to the palace to call the Imperial Ruler's attention to this little oversight of his, they disturb the peace of his father, not only causing him many painful days, but even seizing hold of his attendants and preventing them from assisting him. Many apparitions are seen and, doubtless, if ever the Prince lives to vacate his present residence, it will forever after be condemned as haunted. It is well-known among foreigners, however, that the Prince is making an honest effort to break loose from the opium habit, and in his enfeebled condition he cannot resist the attacks of disease. The Emperor is most exemplary in the performance of his filial duties, going often to his father in great haste, if there are adverse symptoms, not

stopping to have the streets cleared, roads repaired or any of the usual preparations.

A crazy Chinaman undertook to force his way into the palace one day last week and could only be restrained from doing so by the exercise of force. The several guards at that particular gate were not able to manage the madman and it was not till a large squad of men seized hold of him that he was finally bound and taken to the Hsing Pu. Such incidents show the necessity of having the palace gates well guarded.

Mr. Ferguson, the Netherlands Minister, is occupying the former residence of the late Marquis Tseng. The Marchioness and her son and step-son accompanied the remains of the Marquis to Hunan where they will spend the requisite three years of mourning. The only brother of Marquis Tseng, Tseng Chi-hung, is at present a Taotai in Shansi.

The first meeting of the Peking Missionary Association was held at Tungshihkou with the American Board Mission on Friday evening, September 26th, Dr. Blodget in the chair. A paper was read by the Rev. W. M. Langdon on the desirability of requesting from the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations, a man to come to Peking to act as general secretary. Mr. Langdon, in clear and concise statements, gave a general history of the work of men of this class, showing how well they are doing in India, Japan and other countries, where their services are highly appreciated. Their work is undenominational and would, in no wise, interfere with the regular work of the missions, but on the other hand would greatly aid them. Considering the great extent of the field, with Tungehow, where a flourishing association has existed for some time, and Tientsin possibly, he thought such a man would find ample scope for all his powers.

The Rev. J. Wherry was inclined to take a more conservative view of the situation. The difficulties are great at the present time. Missions are in their infancy. Would not such a man do more good working in the regular denominational lines? Would it not be a dissipation of his energies to battle with such obstacles as he would face in this great city, before the field was ready for him? The streets are dark at night. Young men do not go out as in western cities, and the general appliances of a Y.M.C.A. campaign would not succeed here. He was afraid the scheme was a little premature.

The Rev. Dr. Pilcher replied that, already, they had experienced the good effects of Y.M.C.A. methods in their schools and thought that such schemes of work by which the Christians of all the missions become better acquainted with each other are extremely beneficial. Difficulties are met at the beginning of any enterprise, but they are not insuperable. They had found no difficulty in securing attendance at their course of lectures which they held nearly every winter.

The Rev. G. Owen said that Y.M.C. Associations had not been a great success in England, except in one or two places. They had fallen into the hands of the Plymouth Brethren and the management did not commend itself to others. So much was this true that some ministers made it a matter of policy to oppose the associations in every possible way. He was not sure whether the introduction of the associations into Peking would be an unmixed good.

Dr. Atterbury replied that the failure of Young Men's Christian Associations in England was due to the class distinctions which obtain there. For instance, sons of a wholesale liquor-dealer (and that is the most respectable business in England) will not associate with the family of a retail dealer. This is also true of all forms of industry and trade. This system of caste, as fixed as it is in India, prevents young people from associating together according

to the idea of these societies, so that their failure is assured.

Mr. C. Holcombe, being present, was called upon and responded that the success of such an enterprise would depend largely upon the man who inaugurated it. He would need to understand the situation exactly so as to secure the good-will of all, learn the language (as there is no English-speaking class as in Japan where a knowledge of the language is hardly necessary for successful work), and become acquainted with Chinese nature and life. The odds would be against him in Peking with its long distances, dark streets and few scattered Christians. The Chinese were not awake, as yet, to modern ideas and had little appetite for science and history.

The Rev. H. H. Lowry would favour the request for such a man. The difficulties are no greater than those which confronted the associations in their beginning in England and America. Peking, though large and the Christians few (becoming more numerous every day), yet Y.M.C.A. stations could be multiplied so as to meet the need of all, and all the missions be benefited thereby. Pluck and energy would find the same scope here as anywhere in the same work.

Further remarks were made by the Rev. J. W. Lowrie, the Rev. W. S. Ament and the Rev. Dr. Blodget. The discussion was closed by the reader of the paper for the evening. A committee of four, one from each mission represented, was appointed to draw up a statement and request, and present the report at the next monthly meeting of the association.

30th September.

YOKOHAMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I lately had an opportunity of spending a few days in the hills. Sixteen years had elapsed since I visited Kiga and the well-known resorts clustered about Hakone; and when the opportunity offered to renew acquaintance with the district something of old-time buoyancy and lightheartedness returned. I pictured the places and their approaches as I had known them; seeing in Kiga the smallest as the most picturesque of the hamlets nestling in the hills, alike the dreamiest and the least popular. The roads were hillside paths beautified by many a t-rucous bend shut in by foliage and leafy canopies, and resounding at numerous points with the roar of the torrent hurrying onward to Tonosawa and the sea. But everything save the torrent has changed. Even Kiga has lost its quiet and seclusion, and cast off its embowered position for a perfectly open site which enables its chief hotel to stand out boldly on the hillside as though it were conscious of its task in vieing with the more generally patronised hostelries higher up. All has been sacrificed to the questionable advantages of a carriage road, which allows of the presence of the hand vehicle so dear to the eye of every visitor, and of the corresponding restriction of the less romantic conveyance called the *kango* to a less extensive area. One of the most charming pieces of the old road, if I may speak of the narrow path happily impassable for jinrickshas as a road, was the short stretch that connected Miyanoshta and Kiga. This path after skirting Sokokura crossed a deep and beautiful gully and ascended the hill opposite, winding in and out amongst the high trees and affording here and there a glimpse of the river valley and the emerald hills beyond, finally descending into the little hamlet, and introducing the town-sick traveller to the quiet village of Kiga. Kiga then consisted of perhaps half a dozen for the most part thatch-covered houses on either side of the road, the principal one being the hotel. The people were simple and kind and happily free, to a degree almost unknown

the place now, from a consuming desire to make money. The modern hotel suggests thoughts of a barrack, and its interior—but it is something the majority would advance to its credit—reminds one of a Tokio hotel. The rush of visitors has brought in money and the growing desire of it, which in its turn has led to the building of the road and too close a touch with the outside world. It is regrettable that means cannot be found to ensure the more general enjoyment of some of nature's secluded retreats without sacrificing some of their especial features. One explanation of Kowakidani's growing popularity may perhaps be found in the fact that it is less easily accessible. Kowakidani was not in existence when memory stored pictures which I hoped to revive and renew, but have only succeeded in having displaced and obliterated. The whole place appears changed and strange, Miagi—a little beyond Kiga—and Hakone village alone excepted. I say Hakone village, for the approach to it has altered greatly—principally through the new Summer Palace with its city-like entrance flanked with tall iron railings. How many a regret will passers-by experience that at such a place at least a purely Japanese structure could not have been erected, and how incomparably meagre are the cold, bare railings when set against a mind-glimpse of what the same spot might have been had the old architectural taste been displayed in such stately gates and sombre *nungayus* as distinguished the old Yedo Yashikis. One could forgive much of the ultra-conservative spirit which is at times scarcely distinguishable from an anti-foreign aim, did but the leaders show more regard for the former types, and seek to preserve the national style of architecture. Whoever is responsible for the Hakone Palace deserves to be mildly execrated for a deplorable want of judgment. There at Hakone, looking down on the same lake whose waters reflected centuries ago the walls of a mostly forgotten castle of the House of Ashikaga, might surely have been found one peculiarly suitable spot for a re-collection in materials that would endure of some of the forms and expressions of a romantic past. Some modern adaptation of a feudal palace, conceived by one whose spirit was neither subservient to one age nor the other, to the days of feudalism nor to these more prosaic and safer times, would have drawn scores along the old-time highway to see on historic ground, near by the pass, over the flag-stones of which so many armed retinues have passed, a glimpse in wood and stone of the Japan Will Adams knew. But as the place is at present, with its two Tokio-built sentry-boxes of foreign style, the visitor who loves Hakone for its many suggestions and remembrances had better trudge on down the broad street and push on across the moor-like stretch to Yamanaka. Yamanaka is about a *ri* farther on, but the walk though severe is abundantly repaid. The rush against time across the hills in quest of the old place, famous as the scene of a critical struggle between the Odawara Hōjō and Hideyoshi, and the all-too-limited stay there, are the brightest incidents of my trip. The little, now deserted village—for the Tokaido railway has killed what scant business it once had, and its customers are now confined to the few country folk who pass up from Mishima or some of the other towns and villages in the plain below—is delightfully situated upon an outlying spur of one of the ranges of hills. It boasts, if it had but sufficient life to boast, a fine old avenue just at the entrance to the village; and it commands one of the finest views imaginable—much finer than the view the enterprising land-holder of Miyanosita so amusingly draws public attention to by his notice-board announcing a tea-house to let on the top of the hill "commanding a fine view of Fuji on the up, and Enoshima on the down, in weather most beautifully." The meaning, however, is quite clear,

and that doubtless is all the worthy proprietor cares for. Yamanaka cannot boast a bird's-eye view of Enoshima. It can, however, boast a magnificent view of the grand old mountain, from base to summit, with the innumerable villages nestling upon its lower slopes and the long and gentle dip to the sea; and besides this it commands the waters of Suruga Gulf, the intermediate river-dissected plain dotted with towns and villages, and showing the Tokaido winding across it, and the dark summits of several of the peaks of the Idzu range. Altogether Yamanaka deserves a visit, and it doubtless would be visited were it not for its distance, and the stiff climb a visit to it means.

30th September.

Feeling ament the resolutions passed at the Treaty Revision meeting and matters arising from their publication still runs high, and, according to the *Japan Gazette*, it has already taken practical shape in the withdrawal of sundry advertisements and subscriptions from the offending and unpopular journal, the *Japan Mail*. The withdrawal of subscriptions I can understand, but not advertisements, seeing that the reason for their insertion in the first place (the wide circulation of the paper) is presumably if anything stronger rather than weaker to-day. It is a wonder that some who have shown their annoyance in the way stated did not pause to reflect how akin such a course is to the action they are so used to and so fond of condemning in the Japanese.

An old and familiar figure in local shipping circles severed his intimate connection with the East on Saturday last. In the person of Captain Christensen travellers on the coast and the shipping fraternity generally lose one of the most genial and warm-hearted though bluff master-mariners I have had the pleasure of knowing. After more than fifty years' unbroken sea-service, thirty-eight years as commander, he retires to spend the closing years of his life in Scotland. A Dane by birth, an Englishman by naturalisation, Captain Christensen was able to count friends who had learnt to respect and esteem him among citizens of every nationality. His last ship was the *Omi Maru* (in command of which Captain John Wynn has succeeded him), but he will be remembered best by the majority of Japan residents as the skipper of the old *Candia*, better known in these days as the *Wakanoura Maru*. The veteran captain—he celebrated his seventieth birthday just before leaving—first came to the East in 1864, in command of the P. & O. s.s. *Corea*, but resigned shortly after arriving and returned home. He has seen service in all parts of the world, though the major portion of his life as a commander has been spent on the China and Japan coasts. It is worthy of record that throughout his long service Captain Christensen never once had his ship on shore, nor lost a man overboard. The most serious mishap he ever had was one to the propeller shaft between this and Kobe, when for some time and until assistance hove in sight grave danger seemed imminent through the impossibility of making Yokohama under sail alone. The worthy old skipper will enjoy a delightful rest if all the good wishes he received on leaving are even approximately fulfilled.

The British fleet, consisting of the *Impérieuse*, *Pigmy*, *Leander*, *Mercury*, *Caroline*, *Hyacinth*, *Mutine*, *Rattler*, *Severn*, and *Wanderer* arrived in harbour yesterday from Hakodate. The *Alacrity*, despatch-vessel, came in the day previous. There are thus at the present time no less than twelve English war-vessels in port, the *Flower* being in harbour besides those which have been for the regular summer northern cruise.

8th October.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE

(Specially translated for the North-China Herald.)

5th September.

ADDITIONAL GRANTS FOR TUNGCHOW SOUP-KITCHENS.

The Superintendents of the Peking Granaries and the Governors of the Metropolitan Prefecture state that every winter the soup-kitchens at Tungchow receive an allowance of 800 piculs of rice, with additional grants in times of exceptional distress. Owing to the recent calamitous floods Tungchow is now thronged by an unusually large number of destitute persons, and memorialists therefore request that on this occasion the usual annual grant of 800 piculs may be increased to 3,000 piculs, and that, in view of the small quantity of millet in store in the Tungchow granaries, the extra 2,200 piculs now applied for should consist of rice instead of millet. The necessary expenses for fuel, wages, etc., will be defrayed as in former years by the committee of gentlemen charged with the management of the soup-kitchens, any deficit being met by the Governor of the Metropolitan Prefecture and his colleagues.—*Descript already published.*

PASSAGE OF GRAIN FLEET THROUGH SHANTUNG.

In an earlier memorial the Governor of Shantung reported the arrival in that province of the fleet of grain-junks conveying the tribute-rice from Kiangpei. There being plenty of water in the southern section of the Grand Canal the boats proceeded rapidly on their voyage through Shantung, arriving at Shihli-p'u on the 11th July. Here a week's delay occurred as the Yellow River was found to be running very high, and the officials in charge of the grain fleet were unwilling to run the risk of leaving the Canal. By the 17th July the stream had somewhat subsided, and the lock gates were thrown open, but before all the boats had passed through, a further rise in the river occurred, which delayed the rear division of the fleet till the 28th. On that date all the junks succeeded in effecting the passage of the Yellow River, and reached T'ao-ch'eng on the opposite bank. On the following day they began to pass through the lock-gates, and by dint of working day and night were all tracked into the canal by the 2nd August.

Memorialist has given renewed orders to hurry the fleet on through Shantung as fast as possible.

CASE OF MURDER IN MONGOLIA.

The Viceroy of Chihli reports the following case of murder in the Sub-prefecture of Tolun in Mongolia.

The murderer, Wang Chih-hsi, was a native of Shantung and an idle worthless fellow without any occupation. His uncle, Wang Teng, farmed a piece of land jointly with another man, named Wang Yü-t'ien. About a year ago the nephew, having nothing to live on, had foisted himself on his uncle, who repeatedly ordered him to go back to Shantung. He invariably refused, however, and words and blows frequently passed between them. In December last Wang Teng was going to a neighbouring village to buy a horse, and swore that on his return he would turn his nephew out of the house. This so incensed the latter that he determined to murder his uncle; arming himself with a bludgeon he followed his uncle and killed him by repeated blows on the head, after which he dragged the corpse behind a mound and made off home again, burying his coat, which was covered with blood. The next day, as Wang Teng had not come back, Wang Yü-t'ien got the nephew to join him in a search for the missing man.

Having found the body Wang Yü-tien wanted to report the occurrence, but was dissuaded from doing so by Wang Chih-hsi, who represented that his uncle had probably been killed by wild animals, and made him help to bury the body. The facts having come to the knowledge of the Sub-Prefect, enquiry was instituted which led to the discovery of the coat covered with blood, and the arrest of the murderer. Having confessed his guilt the latter has in accordance with the law been sentenced to suffer death by the slow and painful process, his head being forwarded for exposure at the scene of the crime.—*Rescript: Let the Board of Punishments report hereon without delay.*

6th September.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.

The acting Governor of Turkestan submits a memorial regarding the appointment of a successor to En-lun, the Intendant of the Ch'entai Circuit, who was recently recalled to Peking at the instance of one of the Censors. The post is one of considerable importance, as the officer holding it acts also as Provincial Judge, and has control of the postal communications with the northwest. The officer on whom the Governor's choice has fallen is Yao Ying-chi, the present Taotai at Kashgar, a native of Hunan, aged 52, who was formerly Taotai of the Lan chow Circuit in Kansu, and has had a long experience of administrative work in Turkestan. Should this selection be approved, the Governor asks that an officer of capacity should be appointed to fill the vacancy at Kashgar, where the duties to be performed are of a very arduous and important nature.

CONTRIBUTION FROM MANCHURIA FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESS IN CHIHILI.

The Military Governor in Moukden acknowledges the receipt of a telegram from the Viceroy at Tientsin regarding the severe distress caused by the recent floods within his jurisdiction, and asking for assistance in this emergency. The memorialist has accordingly forwarded Tls. 10,000, the balance of the Famine Fund at Moukden, to aid in carrying out measures of relief.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE ON ACCOUNT OF ILL-HEALTH.

Chih Yüan, the General stationed near the Western Tombs submits an application for 20 days' leave of absence on grounds of ill-health. The memorialist explains that his constitution is excellent, but that during the present summer his yamèn was completely flooded, and that ever since his limbs have been racked with rheumatism which he has been unable to throw off. Should he struggle on in the performance of his duties he is afraid that some mishap may occur, and all he can do under the circumstances is to ask leave of absence to enable him to recruit his health.

7th September.

TRIBUTE RICE FROM CHEKIANG TO PEKING.

The land-tax in a large portion of Ch'ekiang was remitted last year on account of the severe distress caused by floods in the three prefectures of Hangchow, Chiahsing and Huchow. In order, however, to provide the usual supply of rice for the use of the Manchu Garrison at Peking the Governor was authorised to purchase 100,000 piculs of the commodity, which were to be shipped direct for Tientsin for conveyance thence to the capital by way of T'ungchow. The Governor now reports that he has forwarded the whole amount to Tientsin by the steamers of the China Merchants Company.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

Fu-jun, the newly appointed Lieutenant Governor of Shantung, reports having assumed the duties of his office on the third of August last. Huang Huai-sen, who was recently promoted to be Judicial Commissioner of Kueichow, took up his post on the 8th of July last, the Grain In-

tendant, Huang Yüan-shan, who had been acting for him, having returned to his proper post.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS IN KIANGSI.

The Governor of Kiangsi reports the conclusion of a tour of inspection of all the naval and military forces in the province. He found that considerable improvement had taken place in every respect since date of the last inspection the naval forces on the Yangtze having acquitted themselves very creditably. At Huk'ou he conducted the review in company with the Brigadier General Ting Yifang, and at Kiukiang he was assisted by an officer of the same rank named Chu Huai-sen. The only military station which he did not visit was Wuning, a place so inaccessible that he was obliged to send a deputy there to perform the task in his place.

8th September.

OPENING OF CHUNGKING TO FOREIGN TRADE.

Liu Ping-chang, the Viceroy of Szechuan, submits a memorial in which he sets forth the preliminary arrangements which are being made for the opening of Chungking to foreign trade by means of native craft; and requests that the Board should be instructed to have an official seal made and forwarded for the use of the Superintendent of Customs at that port. Memorialist acknowledges the receipt some time ago of a communication from the Tsung-li Yamèn in which they transmitted to him a copy of the memorial which they had addressed to the Throne, together with a copy of a Convention in six Articles regarding the opening of Chungking to foreign trade and the suspension of steam navigation. Some time later he received a further communication from the Yamèn in which, with a view to the constituting of Chungking an open port, he was asked to submit to the Throne a full statement of his views regarding the alteration of the Office of Ch'uan Tung Taotai into that of Customs Superintendent at Chungking; the collection and quarterly remittance of Customs duties, the issue of the seal of office to the Superintendent of Customs, and the disbursement of the necessary funds. The memorialist forwarded these documents in the order in which they reached him to the Intendant of the Ch'uan Tung Circuit, who was asked to make his preparations in advance. He would observe however, that, as there has been hitherto no treaty port in the province of Szechuan, the regulations regarding the collection of duties, the disbursement of funds, and other kindred matters, are not sufficiently known there, and that the number of officers in the province who possess an acquaintance with commercial questions is very limited. As it was nevertheless absolutely necessary, now that Chungking was to be opened to foreign trade, to have trustworthy precedents on which to base the regulations that were to be drawn up, memorialist wrote to the Tsung-li Yamèn and to the Governors and Viceroys of Kiangsu, Ch'ekiang and Hupeh, asking to be supplied with copies of the regulations under which the ports of Ningpo, Shanghai, Hankow and Ichang were opened to trade. It was very important that these regulations should be carefully studied in all their aspects with a view to arriving at a satisfactory arrangement in the present case. So far, no copies have reached Szechuan but in order to avoid delay the memorialist suggests that the Ch'uan Tung Taotai should be constituted Superintendent of Customs, and that the Board should be instructed to furnish him with a seal of office without waiting for the arrival of all the documents. As soon as the copies of the various Customs Regulations shall have reached the memorialist, he will examine them carefully, devise a satisfactory system of procedure and draw up a complete set of rules suited to the locality and the circumstances of the case. These he will

submit from time to time for the Imperial approval. In the meantime he begs to present this memorial in which he has detailed the preliminary arrangements that have been made, consequent upon the opening of the port to foreign trade by means of native vessels, and the suspension of steam navigation to Chungking, and in which he asks that the Board should be instructed to furnish a seal of office to the Superintendent of Customs.—*Approved by rescript.*

9th September.

APPOINTMENTS.

Prince K'o Ch'in is gazetted Chief Superintendent of the Oetroi Collectorate outside the Hata Men, the Assistant Superintendent being Sung Shên, the President of the Board of Punishments, and nephew of Ch'ung Hou.

CUSTOMS DUTIES AT CANTON.

During the present year the Canton Customs were required to supply the following contributions for Imperial purposes:—Tls. 160,000 from the Foreign Customs Revenue for the Peking subsidy; Tls. 120,000 from the six-tenths of the same revenue for further defence measures on the North East, and Tls. 140,000 for frontier preparations in general. All the above were to be retained in Canton and employed in repayment of the foreign loan. The following sums were to be forwarded to Peking direct: Tls. 6,000 quarterly for augmenting the salaries of Peking officials, Tls. 40,000 annually for the same purpose, and Tls. 300,000 for the Treasury of the Imperial Household. The Viceroy and Hoppo now report that they have borrowed Tls. 127,670 to furnish the second instalment of the above payments and state that the lenders, some Shansi bankers, will be repaid out of the Customs duties.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

The following movements have taken place in consequence of the death of Ni Wen-wei, the Governor of Honan. His successor, Yü-k'uan, who was formerly Governor at Canton, and has been in retirement for some years, will not be able to take up the post for some months, and in the meantime Liao Shou-feng, the Lieutenant Governor, is to administer the government of the province. The Chief Justice, Chia Chih-en, is to act as Lieutenant Governor, his place in the judicial establishment being filled for the time by Chung-jui, the Salt Intendant, who was formerly Prefect of Kuang'ing Fu in Chihli.

10th September.

CHARGES AGAINST A MAGISTRATE IN CHIHILI.

One of the Censors recently presented a memorial in which he formulated certain charges against the magistrate of Wan Hsien in Chihli. A copy of the Censor's charges was furnished to the Viceroy Li who was ordered to enquire into the conduct of his subordinate and ascertain whether he was guilty of the acts attributed to him by his accuser. The Viceroy relieved the magistrate of his duties and sent an official agent to investigate the matter on the spot. The following is the substance of the latter's report:—The Censor's first accusation was that on the occasion of the Emperor's visit to the Eastern Tombs the magistrate had exacted from the people in his district commutation payment of *corvée* for sixty instead of fifty days as authorised by long standing practice. The practice has, it is stated, always been that the 121 villages comprised in the district should on such occasions furnish 392 men for 15 days, which service they are allowed to commute at the rate of 120 Peking cash per day for each man. The villagers are further required to supply 14 large carts, each with a team of 4 animals, for a period of 50 days, with the privilege of commuting by a payment of 4 *tao*, 8 *pai* for each cart *per diem*. On two previous occasions the distance to be traversed and

the amount of the work to be done necessitated the extension of this period to 60 days and in the instance under review the magistrate followed this precedent which it is considered he was justified in doing by the circumstances of the case. The second charge in the Censor's memorial was that the Magistrate exacted 10 *tiao* of cash for each tael of land-tax he collected, although the exchange was fixed by law at 4 *tiao*, and that he imprisoned and maltreated all persons who refused to accede to his demand. In reply to this it is explained that over twenty years ago an additional charge of 2 mace 6 candareens was imposed upon each tael of land-tax collected, to cover the deficiency in weight, the loss by meltage, and expenses of remittance. A further charge of 100 big cash per tael was at the same time levied to provide allowances for the clerks in the Government offices. These regulations were engraved on stones which were set up in various parts of the district and no other levies were allowed. An examination of the receipt books shows these rules were scrupulously complied with by the magistrate in every instance, and that the rate of commutation was that prescribed by law, but it is admitted that there is some foundation for the statement that the magistrate exercised somewhat undue severity in certain cases where he met with a refusal to pay the tax. A third charge made against the magistrate by his accuser was that he levied several hundreds of taels periodically from salt shops, and that pawnshops within his jurisdiction were obliged to pay several thousands of taels for the renewal of the licenses. The whole town, it is explained, contains only one pawn shop and one salt shop, the former of which pays 125 *tiao* and the latter 160 *tiao* per quarter towards defraying the expenses of the administration of the district. The payment is known under the name of the quarterly perquisites, and dates so far back that its origin is quite unknown. The magistrate had received only two such payments since his accession to office, a fact which was proved by the evidence of the shop people themselves. The only fault to be found with him in this respect was that during his absence on official duty in connection with the Imperial visit to the Tombs, he allowed one of his underlings to create some disturbance by performing for him the inspection of these shops. The Censor's last charge that the poverty or wealth of the inhabitants was made the important factor in deciding lawsuits in the district is held to be entirely unproved; as is also his general accusation of neglect of duty. The Viceroy in endorsing his agent's report holds the magistrate to be guiltless on all the charges except one—namely his responsibility for his servant's conduct in his absence and for this he suggests that he should be handed over to the Board for a fitting penalty.

REWARDS TO OFFICIALS FOR SERVICE IN COREA.

The officials who serve in the Chinese Legation in Corea are entitled to rewards every three years on the same scale as is accorded to members of Legations abroad. The Viceroy at Tientsin is now in receipt of a communication from Yüan Shih-k'ai the Chief Superintendent of Trade and International Relations in Corea, in which recommendations are made in favour of several members of the Legation staff who have completed a term of three years' service in Corea. The first of these, a Sub-prefect named Pai Tseng-huan, has been charged with the management of the judicial business and of mercantile questions at Chemulpo, in dealing with which he has shown great energy and assiduity. The second, Shao Kuo-lin, is a clerk in the chancery, and the third, Ko Chia-lin, is the interpreter in Japanese, both of whom have given great satisfaction in

the discharge of their duties. The Viceroy endorses the recommendations of the Resident, and they have received the approval of the Throne.

Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 7th October, 1890, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. Macgregor (Chairman), D. Brand, J. W. Harding, D. C. Jansen, P. Lieder, W. McDonald, J. Welch, G. H. Wheeler and the Secretary.

The *Summons* calling the meeting is taken as read.

The *Minutes* of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Return of Prisoners apprehended and Police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

Consul for Portugal.—The following letter is read and ordered to be published:—

H.M.F.M.'s Consulate-General, Shanghai, 3rd October, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that during my absence from Shanghai, Alphonse Robert Bottu, Esquire, His Most Faithful Majesty's Vice-Consul, will take charge of this Consulate-General, since 16th instant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ,
Consul-General for Portugal.

J. MACGREGOR, Esq.,

Chairman of the Municipal Council.

Markets.—Report by the Inspector is submitted stating that during September he visited the markets and butcher shops daily and always found them well supplied with good and wholesome articles of food.

The cattle kept at Palsienjao and at the different slaughter houses have been inspected daily and have all been found healthy, and in fairly good condition.

The beef offered for sale during the month has been of fairly good quality; mutton has been good and abundant, the supply of fish and vegetables has been rather small, and game has been scarce and very dear.

The number of animals slaughtered to supply the foreign market during the month has been oxen 554, sheep 1,109, calves 91, pigs 6, and brought to the native grease shops for native use, oxen 17, water buffaloes 434, sheep (dead) 10, and ponies 13.—When brought to the grease shops 5 of the oxen were suffering from disease, and 1 was dead, and of the water buffaloes 2 were diseased and 2 were dead.

On the 9th September, the carcass of a sheep was seized at the slaughter house of the Shanghai Butchery, and on the 14th another was seized belonging to the butcher, 65 Tiendong road, both being unfit for the foreign market, and were sent to the grease shops. Between the 5th and 20th 6 fillets of beef were seized and destroyed, having been purchased by the butchers from the grease shops.

The ponies kept at the native livery stables are healthy, but are generally in poor condition and some are still suffering from sore back, etc.; 262 carriages have been licensed for October against 266 last month, and 239 in October 1889; 2,343 jinrichas, and 2,097 wheelbarrows have also been licensed.

Works Matters.—The following report by the Surveyor giving particulars of the works completed during September and of those now in progress is submitted, and ordered to be published:—

The following works have been completed:—
Asphalte pavement.—Laying concrete foundation for asphalte pavement, Yangtze road,

west side, from the British Consulate to the Pekin road and between the German Bank and Messrs. Russell & Co.'s premises. Laying asphalte in Nanking road, north side, between Kweichow and Yunnan roads; and from Shanse to Honan road, both sides; and in Yangtze road, between the British Consulate and Hankow road, west side.

Bridges.—Small repairs have been made to the North Szechuen road bridge.

Buildings.—Renewing floor of Captain Superintendent's servants' quarters.

Buildings.—Small repairs have been made to the bunding on Soochow Creek, west of the Fuhkien Road bridge.

Cemeteries.—Repairing and varnishing new Cemetery Chapel furniture. The burials in the Cemeteries during the last quarter as compared with proceeding years were as follows:—

July, Aug., Sept.,	1886..26	Children under 12.				Total.
		Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	
" " "	1887..36	6	0	1	3	33
" " "	1888..22	9	3	8	56	56
" " "	1889..15	2	2	4	30	30
" " "	1890..31	5	8	6	34	34
" " "	1890..31	15	9	7	62	62

Drainage.—Building gullies in Peking, Yangtze, Broadway and Seward Roads. Altering position of, and fitting iron covers to, gullies in Hankow Road. Flushing drains, side-channels and gutters throughout the Settlement.

Foreshores.—Erecting iron stanchions round grass plots, Bund foreshore, from Peking to Nanking Road.

Landing accommodation.—Small repairs have been made to the Hankow and Kiukiang road and P. & O. pontoons.

Street pavements.—Laying cement concrete pavement, Kiukiang road, north side, between Kiangse and Yangtze roads.

Brickwork and sanding the new road through the Old Ningpo Wharf property.

Chip-paving.—Repairing chip-paving in Kiukiang road, between Ying-wo-ka alley and Chekiang road; Fuhkien road near Ningpo road, Shanse road near Hankow road; Sungkiang road near Shantung road; and Broadway from Keechong to Taiping road.

Curb &c., has been laid in Yangtze road, west side, between Peking and Nanking roads. Relaying curb &c. in Broadway, west of Keechong road and west of Chaoufoong road; and in Seward road, east of Chaoufoong road.

Metalling.—Nanking road, between Kiangse and Shanse roads; Hankow road, between Shanse and Hoopoh roads; Kiukiang road near Shantung road, and Seward road, from Hwa-kee road to Hongkew Creek.

Roads.—Repairing Broadway, from Keechong to Taiping road; Keechong, North Yangtze, North Soochow, Taiping, Woosung, Hwa-kee, Kung-ping, Honan and Canton roads.

Outside roads.—Small repairs have been made to the bundings on the Sinza, Jessfield and Sicawei roads.

The works in progress are:—

Asphalte pavement.—Laying concrete foundation for asphalte pavement Yangtze road, west side, south of Messrs. Russell & Co.'s premises. Laying asphalte Yangtze road, west side, between Hankow and Foochow roads.

Buildings.—Building a District Police Station, Yangtze-poo road. Building additional quarters over cells, Hongkew Station.

Foreshores.—Erecting iron stanchions round grass plots, Bund foreshore.

New Public Garden.—Building lodges and dwarf walls for railing, and repairing foreshore.

Chip-paving.—Repairing chip-paving in Sungkiang road, near Honan road.

Brickwork and sanding the North Szechuen road extension and the Boone road extension.

Metalling Nanking road, west of Shanse road, and Kiukiang road, near Kiangse road.

Outside Roads.—Metalling Carter road.

Repairing.—Generally repairing the various roads in and outside the Settlements.

The Meeting then adjourned.

The following reports are submitted and ordered to be published with the foregoing minutes:—

Police.—Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Municipal Police during the week ending the 11th day of October, 1890:—

Offences.	No. of apprehensions
Breach of Municipal Regulations ..	1
Burglary ..	2
Larceny from person ..	1
Larceny from dwellings, etc.	9
Miscellaneous cases ..	72
Ricsha Licenses suspended ..	598
" confiscated ..	47
Beggars, hawkers, ragpickers, etc.	427
Wheelbarrow licenses suspended ..	108
Hand cart ..	19
Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police ..	1,284
Chinese dead bodies in streets ..	2
Stray dogs captured ..	69

J. P. McEVEN,
Captain Superintendent, S.M.P.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—Return of animals kept at the native dairies for the week ending the 11th October, 1890:—

Remarks.	1 English cow on hire.	1 Buffalo and 1 English cow from country (cow sold).	2 Native calves born.	2 Buffaloes sent to country (dry).	1 English calf from country.	1 Native cow and 1 Native calf sent to country (dry).	1 Native cow and 1 Native calf sent to country (dry).	3 English cows and 2 English calves from country.	2 Buffaloes to country (dry).	1 Native cow and 1 English calf from country.	1 English cow from country.	Decrease 1.
Total ..	3	1	21	20	25	3	30	32	32	43	38	452
Bo ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Do ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	72
Do ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	64
Do ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	68
Do ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	119
Do ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	122
Do ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	452

All the animals kept at the above mentioned dairies have been inspected three times during the past week and found to be healthy and free from disease.
Submitted, J.H.
GEORGE CAMERON,
Asst. Insp.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

Minutes of a meeting of the Working Committee of the Shanghai Sailors' Home, held at the office of H.B.M. Consul-General on Thursday the 25th September, 1890.

Present:—P. J. Hughes, Esq., H.B.M. Consul-General and Chairman, Commander A. V. Tisdall, R.N., R. F. Thorburn, Esq., John Macgregor, Esq., George Brown, Esq., Hon. Secretary (G. M. H. Playfair, Esq., was also present by invitation).

The CHAIRMAN read the notice calling the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

The accounts were submitted by the Hon. Secretary. They included the working account for the year 1889 and a statement by the Secretary showing the financial position of the Home approximately on 30th June, 1890.

The funds in the Bank at the date of the meeting amounted to Tls. 8,000 on fixed deposit and about Tls. 820 on current account.

Proposed by Mr. MACGREGOR that the accounts be passed. Seconded by Mr. THORBURN. Carried *unanimously*.

The CHAIRMAN informed the meeting that Mr. Playfair was prepared to join the Committee and take upon himself the duties of Hon. Secretary in place of Mr. Brown, who was going home. This the Committee unanimously approved.

The Hon. SECRETARY proposed that the question of a bowling alley be referred to a Sub-Committee of two who should have full power to decide the whole matter. Messrs. Thorburn and Playfair were elected a Sub-Committee for this purpose, with authority to spend a sum not exceeding Tls. 1,500, the money to be advanced by the Chairman as required.

The introduction of a telephone was strongly recommended by the Hon. Secretary and unanimously agreed to.

The meeting was informed that all the debentures had been paid off except those in the name of W. H. Tapp, Tls. 300, and W. Hayes, Tls. 100. No application had been made about the latter within the six months' limit. The former had, however, been mentioned by the representative of the estate, who had been trying to find the lost scrip. The Chairman was authorised, on the suggestion of Mr. Macgregor, to refer the question of paying the debentures of the late W. H. Tapp to Sir Richard Rennie and pay whatever he decided.

The Hon. SECRETARY referred to the previous correspondence with Drs. Henderson, Macleod and Milles about the fee for medical attendance. The sum paid now was Tls. 150 a year. This year there had been five visits paid by the medical officer, one in January and four in August.

No action was taken by the Committee. A vote of thanks to Mr. Brown for his services as Hon. Secretary was cordially passed.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the members for their attendance and the meeting broke up.

General Financial Statement from January 1st, 1889 to 30th June, 1890.

	Dr.	Tls.
1889 F/D with H. & S. Bank ..	2,000.00	
Balance with Hon. Secretary ..		38.42
\$52.63 ..		
Balance in H. & S. Bank ..		114.30
current account \$156.15 ..		
Interest on Fixed Deposit ..		100.00
Received from Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. for ground surrendered ..	18,000.00	
Sept. 7 F/D with H. & S. B. (additional) ..	6,000.00	
Dec. 31 Interest on current account ..		52.00
1890 Jan. 13 Cash from Working Account and canteen \$500.00 ..		363.50
May 21 Interest on F/D at 5% ..		100.00
June 30 " on c/a at 2% ..		2.07
		Tls. 26,770.29

	Cr.	Tls.
1889 Jan. 31 Paid to Messrs. Kingsmill and Lester ..	100.00	
Sept. 7 " F/D account ..	6,000.00	
Nov. 19 " Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for Debentures ..	10,353.83	
22 " Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. for Debentures ..	600.00	
22 " F. J. Marshall, Esq. ..	125.00	
26 " Messrs. Turner & Co. for Debentures ..	600.00	
Dec. 30 " Messrs. Reid, Evans & Co. for Debentures ..	600.00	

1890 Jan. 18 Paid to Mr. Leong C. Wing for assistance ..	20.00
June 30 Balance in Bank account ..	331.04
30 " with Hon. Secretary ..	38.42
30 Total Balance on F/D with H. & S. Bank ..	8,000.00
	Tls. 26,770.29

Shanghai, 30th June, 1890.

GEORGE BROWN,
Hon. Secretary

Note.—The Working Account and Canteen Account Balances have not been included in above statement.—G. B.

The Superintendent in Account with the Working Committee for the year 1889.

1889. Dr.	
Balance from last year ..	\$ 487.60
Received from seamen, account deposits, payments for board and lodging and guarantee fees—March quarter ..	1,458.15
June quarter ..	1,173.90
September quarter ..	2,900.77
December quarter ..	3,086.48
Received from H.B.M. Consulate-General for distressed British seamen—March quarter ..	123.00
June quarter ..	101.05
September quarter ..	241.60
December quarter ..	197.25
	\$9,769.80

1889. Cr.	
Repayments to seamen of balances—March quarter ..	\$ 953.85
June quarter ..	600.95
September quarter ..	1,858.95
December quarter ..	1,422.04
Superintendent's pay ..	960.00
Servants' pay ..	534.90
Municipal taxes and ground rent ..	106.21
Fire Insurance ..	34.04
Provisions and Stores ..	1,599.61
Coal ..	124.00
Gas ..	110.28
Medicine ..	28.75
Washing ..	91.00
Water and repairs to fittings ..	62.04
Printing and stationery ..	10.50
Household furniture, blankets, etc. ..	105.75
Ricsha and sampan expenses ..	74.75
Balance to 1890 ..	1,072.18
	\$9,769.80

I have compared the above statements with the entries in the cash book and with vouchers and certify the same to be correct.

GEORGE BROWN,
Hon. Secretary,
Shanghai Sailors' Home.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1890.
JAS. EVELEIGH,
Superintendent.
The canteen account has not been included.
G. B.

Amusements.

MISS VAN TASSELL'S PARACHUTE JUMP.

To judge from the thousands of wondering Chinese who flocked to Chang Su-ho's garden, Shanghai, on Saturday afternoon, parachuting is another of the inventions of the western barbarian which come as a shock to Celestial notions. Of balloons the natives know something; but the spectacle of a woman flying through the air and descending for nearly a mile apparently with only the aid of an umbrella was certainly enough to excite "hi-yahs" without number. It is on such occasions that foreigners in China must feel the disadvantages of not understanding the language. The comments, translated into our speech, would without doubt be very amusing; and it is highly probable that there were not wanting patriotic natives who felt sure the same kind of thing had been done in the Middle

Kingdom thousands of years before. Anyhow it is some satisfaction to the Westerner to find that when a Western sensation is produced in China it is done as it should be. Everything passed off without a hitch, from the commencement of the inflation to the final descent of Miss Van Tassell in a cotton-field near Oliver's Bungalow. It is true that, for financial reasons, the start was delayed, and that the process of inflation proved rather tedious, but the ascent and descent were all that could be desired. At six o'clock, just after sunset, Miss Van Tassell went up at the tail of the balloon, and in five minutes time, after performing some blood-curdling feats on her horizontal bar, she let go, at a height of about 4,000 feet. Very quickly the parachute opened, and she came steadily down, landing without accident, though the shock on coming to the earth was sufficient to throw her on her face. Then, after having had the remarkable experience of seeing the sun set twice in one day, the daring performer was wrapped up in a cloak and taken home. The balloon fell about three miles off. It was rescued in the shortest possible time, but not before the villagers had wantonly cut off nearly the whole of the top sections. Miss Van Tassell, on being interviewed in the evening, said she fell very rapidly, this being due to the wind. She had always found, she said, that she fell more quickly in wind than in calm. Her first parachute jump was a delightful sensation, but afterwards she began to realise that there was a certain amount of danger about it. The Van Tassells leave shortly for Manila.

CRICKET.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB

E.

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

As was predicted on Saturday morning, the match between the representatives of these two clubs resulted in an exceedingly well contested and close game. The wicket was very fast, runs came at a great pace, and the interest of the spectators was well maintained right up to the drawing of stumps. The principal features of the game were the long stands made by Rowland, Crawford, and Harris for the Recreation Club, and Woodward and W. H. Moule for the Cricket Club. The last mentioned pair, indeed, made the longest stand seen in Shanghai this season, they adding no fewer than 104 runs to the score whilst together. The bowling on both sides was rather feeble, and although the Cricket Club had this season's most successful bowler on its side, still as he was not in the eleven originally chosen his services were not availed of. The fielding, taking into consideration the extreme hardness of the ground, which consequently made the balls travel with great rapidity, was very fair, the Recreation Club being, if anything, rather superior to their opponents in this branch of the game. The match started at half-past eleven, in glorious weather, by Crawford winning the toss, and taking advantage of the perfect pitch, sending his men first to the wickets. Mann and Read were the first couple to start the ball rolling, and were opposed by Moule and Smalley. In Moule's first over Mann made a miss hit and was well caught by a substitute fielding at cover point. The next man, T. Wallace, was out in a similar manner to Smalley's bowling, and with 2 wickets down for 4 runs, things did not appear particularly bright for the junior club. When Rowland joined Read, however, affairs began to amend, but unfortunately when the pair seemed fairly settled, Rowland managed to run his partner out. Crawford was the next to join Rowland, and then commenced the stand of the innings, the pair putting on 62 runs whilst together. After their dismissal, however, Harris was the only batsman who made many runs. He

scored 69 at a very quick pace, treating all the bowling with scant ceremony. With his score at this total, however, he foolishly ran himself out, and the innings closed for 191. After a short interval, the brothers Moule came out to open the Cricket Club's innings, and at once began scoring at a great rate, which was very necessary if the senior club hoped to win, as there was only an hour and three quarters in which to make the requisite number of runs. When 35 was on the board, however, the elder brother was exceedingly well caught by Harris in the deep field for 15. Woodward succeeded, and he and Moule then began the long stand mentioned above. They were together for an hour and a quarter, during which time over 100 runs were made. After they left, Anderson hit out in a very vigorous manner to try and score the runs, but although he made a six and some fours, it was not to be done. When stumps were drawn the Cricket Club were still 13 runs behind with five wickets to fall. The draw was thus very much in their favour. The Town Band was in attendance during the afternoon and played a very good selection of music. Score and analysis:—

S. R. C.

First Innings.

J. Mann, c sub., b Moule.....	0
H. H. Read, run out.....	15
T. Wallace, c sub., b Smalley.....	2
E. J. O. Rowland, b Drummond.....	33
D. W. Crawford, c W. H. Moule, b Drummond.....	32
R. J. Harris, run out.....	69
F. Sampson, b W. H. Moule.....	1
W. H. Purcell, run out.....	2
G. Peace, c Ingle, b Abbott.....	4
S. Wallace, b W. H. Moule.....	17
P. F. Maynard, not out.....	2
Byes 9, 1-byes 2, wides 3.....	14
Total.....	191

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Mdis.	Runs.	Wkts.
W. H. Moule	25	1	38	3
Smalley.....	6	1	15	1
Abbott.....	14	2	39	1
Wade.....	11	1	18	0
Drummond.....	10	0	27	2
A. J. H. Moule	13	3	40	0

S. C. C.

First Innings.

A. J. H. Moule, c Harris, b Mann.....	15
W. H. Moule, st. Rowland, b Harris.....	39
C. F. Woodward, c Rowland, b S. Wallace.....	60
S. E. Smalley, l.b.w. b Mann.....	4
A. Anderson, b S. Wallace.....	25
F. J. Abbott, not out.....	7
Byes 6, 1-byes 2.....	8

178
J. Ingle, L. Midwood, H. R. Hearn, H. T. Wade, and Drummond did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Mdis.	Runs.	Wkts.
Mann.....	20	6	60	2
T. Wallace..	12	2	48	0
Peace.....	5	1	15	0
Crawford..	3	1	13	0
S. Wallace..	9	1	25	2
Harris.....	3	0	9	1

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

The race for the *Fairy* challenge cup presented by Mr. W. V. Drummond is always looked upon with especial interest. Saturday was fine, bright and cloudless, with a fresh breeze from the east-north-east. The race was sailed under handicap No. 2. *Clutha* } allow *Arrow* ...10m. 10s.
Romola } *Thistle* ...13m. 10s.
The Committee are to be congratulated on a handicap, which, over a course of 36 knots, resulted in so close a finish; and this, but for the regrettable accident to the *Romola*, might have been closer still. The four boats above mentioned passed the line as follows:—

<i>Arrow</i>	11h.	33m.	05s.
<i>Clutha</i>	11h.	33m.	18s.
<i>Romola</i>	11h.	34m.	31s.
<i>Thistle</i>	11h.	35m.	15s.

The race was from the usual starting line up river, luff round stake boat moored off the Sakong creek and back.

All seemed bent on carrying every stitch they could. The two cutters started with jockeyarders set, jib topsails being added before reaching the junks; the latter however proved too much for both (especially in the case of the *Clutha*, which at one time looked like getting into trouble), and were quickly taken in. Up the Arsenal Reach spinnakers were set and all four yachts raced hard for the next point. Entering Pagoda Reach the *Clutha* was in momentary trouble while trying to get in her spinnaker; later on the same misfortune overtook the *Romola* and caused her to lose more than she had gained on the leader. Meanwhile the two China-rigged boats stuck manfully to their larger opponents. Just above the Small Reach, a heavy puff was experienced, coming slightly abait the beam. The top-mast shifting backstay tackle block of the *Romola* gave out and her topmast went over the side. At the same time her gaff broke off by the jaws and she was "out of it."

The remaining three raced hard to the stake boat which was rounded as under:—

<i>Clutha</i>	1h.	07m.	30s.
<i>Arrow</i>	1h.	13m.	30s.
<i>Thistle</i>	1h.	15m.	45s.

For a while the *Arrow* gained slightly on the leader, on the way back, but dropped off again shortly after. Nearing Tunkadoo Dock the *Thistle* passed the *Arrow*, but the latter set her balloon jib and regained her lead, which she held to the finish, but was not sufficiently ahead to save her time allowance.

The line was crossed:—

<i>Clutha</i>	3h.	37m.	00s.
<i>Arrow</i>	3h.	54m.	13s.
<i>Thistle</i>	3h.	55m.	50s.

The elapsed and corrected times were:—

	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
<i>Clutha</i>	4h. 03m. 42s.	4h. 03m. 42s.
<i>Thistle</i>	4h. 20m. 35s.	4h. 07m. 25s.
<i>Arrow</i>	4h. 21m. 08s.	4h. 10m. 58s.

The *Clutha* won the cup by 3 minutes, 43 seconds from the *Thistle*, and her sailing-master, who was at her wheel for the first time, is to be heartily congratulated on the mastery way in which she was handled. We may add that the race was won in the fastest time on record over that course.

There were no starters for the Small Boats Race.

S.V.C. AUTUMN PRIZE MEETING.

Monday, 15th, Tuesday, 17th, and Wednesday, 19th October.

1.—THE "PIECE GOODS" PRIZE.—Presented by the Piece Goods Importers of Shanghai. Entrance fee, \$1. Ranges—200, 500, and 600 yards. Four prizes.—The Prize, added to a portion of the entrance fees, and divided as follows:—First prize, 40 per cent.; second prize, 30 per cent.; third prize, 20 per cent.; fourth prize, 10 per cent. Handicap.—Winners of a Gold Cross, 6 points; winners of a first prize at a Municipal Meeting in a competition open to all members of the Corps, 5 points; winners of a second prize in such a competition, 3 points.

The first competition of the meeting was decided on Wednesday. The weather during the three days was not very favourable for shooting, and was particularly trying on Wednesday, when the constant changes of wind and light caused the downfall of many experienced shots. On that day, it will be seen, there were no less than 27 scores of 19 and under at the long range. Private Eckhold, of B Company, who scored well at 500 yards, won first prize, with a gross total of 85. Gunner Herley, winner of third

prize in the Griffins' at the last meeting, was second with an unhandicapped score of 79. Corp. Bullock, with a net total of 78, came third, and Gunner Crank, also with a net 78, fourth, having scored less than Bullock at the longest range. One formidable competitor, Col.-Sergt. Glass, retired after the second range, and two other entrants also did not complete their firing. The officers in charge of the range during the three days were Capt. Clarke, Capt. Bright, and Lieut. Porter, assisted by B.S.M. Cameron and Col.-Sergeant Armstrong. The scores were as follows:—

	200	500	600	Tl.
Priv. Eckholdt	444544-29	454545-32	333523-24	83
Corp. Bullock	554544-30	245442-26	443354-28	84
Gunn. Crank	454544-30	423535-25	324534-26	81
R.S.M. Cameron	433454-28	435235-26	234452-25	79
Gun. Horley	444334-25	554435-30	524233-24	79
Corp. Roast	444555-32	354535-30	504332-17	79
Priv. Gouldt	444432-25	425524-27	453522-26	78
Lieut. Trueman	444414-29	233535-23	325244-21	77
Priv. Gibson	444534-28	454534-29	544322-19	77
Capt. Bright	554443-30	554435-25	244250-19	77
Priv. Stahlberg	234324-22	344434-23	345442-26	70
" McKenzie	443534-27	544545-31	300255-17	75
Corp. Turnbull	344434-26	423535-23	325244-25	74
Priv. Baxter	323433-21	455535-29	224435-23	74
Gunn. Charters	444335-26	534535-27	234434-21	74
" Lamond	344454-30	554535-24	052225-21	74
Priv. Sharples	444535-29	344534-26	343233-19	74
Gunn. Smyth	444434-27	444435-27	243532-19	73
Priv. Allen	323333-23	425545-30	033503-19	72
Gunn. Murphy	444544-29	445544-28	232334-18	72
Serg. Peace	353344-26	444434-25	232254-17	71
Priv. Little	544445-30	435355-26	323534-20	70
" Burtenshaw	334434-26	445435-25	223433-19	70
" Jones	344233-22	235435-25	024434-21	69
Serg. Bowman	345344-25	235435-25	054333-19	69
Priv. Goodfellow	444544-29	245434-23	240542-17	69
Corp. Pirie	434445-27	434534-28	003254-14	69
Lieut. Rex	434445-26	224355-23	443420-19	68
Priv. Brooks	342333-22	253232-22	235334-23	67
" Coats	444544-29	245434-23	232245-17	66
Priv. Bourke	544444-29	444032-17	232442-19	64
Priv. Campbell	342534-25	325440-18	300532-18	61
" Beauchamp	334444-26	222435-15	410222-17	61
Lieut. Wingrove	435443-28	224524-21	402232-12	61
Priv. Jensen	444444-28	225535-22	322200-11	61
" Thistle	423344-23	443604-15	322242-21	59
" Culshaw	444444-26	244534-24	432000-9	59
" Oliveira, J.	344444-25	255402-18	023242-15	58
" Valentine	323333-21	553235-25	033300-11	57
" Scott	234333-21	434434-26	433000-10	57
Gunn. Roper	335344-19	402533-19	224333-19	56
" Cameron	444344-26	224235-21	020322-9	56
Priv. Clifton	354533-29	533422-19	203200-7	55
" Taylor	000443-11	002442-15	400442-10	46
" Fleet	243443-22	020445-13	000202-4	39

+ Handicapped 6 points.

3 " "

THE BLACKBIRDS AT THE LYCEUM.

It is somewhat remarkable that there is never anything to tell us who the managers of the Blackbirds are; to whose thoughtful energy it is that we are indebted for the admirable completeness with which all the preparations are made for the amusement of the public at the Blackbirds' performances. It is impossible that the whole can be the result of a fortuitous concourse of burnt-cork atoms; a designing head and executive hands there must have been, and very thoroughly was the work carried out. From the preliminary illustrated advertisements to the more elaborately illustrated programme, on to the scenery, the arrangement of the stage, and the performance itself, everything had been planned to perfection; and the labour spent was rewarded by the presence of one of the largest audiences ever gathered in the Lyceum. With reasonable punctuality the specially selected orchestra of fifteen instruments, under the direction of Mr. F. L. Crompton, began the overture, the *Vanguard March*, by Higgs, a lively and melodious piece making an appropriate introduction to a minstrel show. The effect when the curtain drew up, at the end of the overture, was very striking, and it was greeted with a storm of applause. In a

row across the stage, on blue chairs each with the company's cognisance, a blackbird, printed on it, were the fifteen minstrels, the two tambourine men, Messrs. Frank and Clamp, on red chairs at one end, and the two wielders of the bones, Messrs. Enery and Tommy Baillie, also on red chairs, at the other. In the centre, in front of the new and appropriate scene, specially painted for the occasion by Messrs. Goodenough and Prophet, was a mass of greenery bearing the mystic GB on it, and on each side, behind the minstrels, their heads just showing, five of the choir of boys, a most delightful innovation in a minstrel performance in Shanghai, and one on the success of which the musical director, Mr. Crompton, is to be most heartily congratulated.

The first part of the programme consisted of the usual vocal concert, in which songs sentimental and comic were deftly alternated, and interspersed with conversations between the interlocutor, Mr. Middlemarch, and the end men, whose conundrums, topical and otherwise, kept the audience constantly laughing. The fresh young voices of the boys' choir, reinforced, it is said, by a concealed feminine alto, came in most charmingly in the choruses of the sentimental songs, *Hush, don't wake the baby*, sung by Mr. Greely, *With all her faults I love her still*, by Mr. Armes, the very much enjoyed *Madeline* by Mr. Temple, and the over-voicing success of the evening, *The song that reached my heart*, which the programme informed us was sung by Master Vaughan. That clever young member of the choir did indeed go unfaithfully through all the motions of singing it, and bowed his acknowledgments at the storm of applause and the undeniable *encore*, with all the *sang-froid* of a Sims Reeves; but it was impossible to doubt that the voice which was supposed to be his came really from a lady concealed in the greenery. It was one of the happiest of thoughts, and its success was overwhelming. The first of the comic songs was Mr. Clamp's *The old barn yard*, to which his fine voice did full justice, while his and the other end men's imitations of the familiar voices of the domestic fowl brought down the house. Mr. Enery's *Johnny Jones and his Sister Sue*, with the sudden appearance at its melancholy close of twenty-nine white handkerchiefs, Mr. T. Baillie's *Lucinda*, and Mr. Frank's *The Whistling Coon*, were all very good, especially the last. The first part was closed with a farewell symphony, in which the troupe sang nursery rhymes while the orchestra played Gounod's *Funeral March of a Marionette*, and the whole was closed with the well-known candle movement from Haydn's *Farewell Symphony*.

The second part was preluded by the orchestra with a Dance by Kiefert, *Alesca*, and then Mr. Swipes gave an extremely clever Spade Dance, a most ingenious and successful effort of equilibration. Then came the eagerly expected farce, *Bingo*; or *The Dress Rehearsal*, for which a superb (negro) drawing-room had been specially painted. The cast was:—

Professor George Ranter	Mr. Frank.
Henry Irving Smike	" Clamp.
General Sylvanus Jones	" Twolips.
Lucrezia Borgia Wilkinson	" Enery.

The entry of the characters on the stage was somewhat unconventional. Mr. Smike came with considerable suddenness down the chimney; General Jones head-over-heels out of the clock; Miss Wilkinson through the ceiling attached to a scarlet parachute; and Professor Ranter through the audience and the orchestra, after an excited colloquy with a pertinacious policeman. The farce itself was an inconsequent mixture of music, vocal and instrumental, droll stories and local allusions and dances, winding up with the excellent song *Skating at Olympia* and an eccentric *Pas de Quatre*, which was so good that it was enthusiastically *encored*. Following this came a short interlude—a very novel effect—of Musical Crotchets and Deep Quavers from

Alabama; the concluding act being a series of admirably executed military manoeuvres by the sixteen Blackbird Guards in the lime-light that rapidly changed from one colour to another, each more effective than the other.

A more carefully prepared and conscientiously executed performance has seldom been given in Shanghai than that on Wednesday night, and the hearty applause with which it was received must have partially repaid its managers for their untiring exertions to make it a success.

Correspondence.

THE NOTES AND COMMENTS QUESTION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The desirability of circulating the Scriptures amongst the heathen with notes and comments is patent; and most missionaries, almost all missionaries who have had any experience with the heathen, declare that notes and comments are necessary to a complete and ready understanding of the truth. An attempt has been made on the part of some to throw this opinion on an "extreme minority" whilst in fact the vast majority of missionaries are in favour of the idea. The last mail from America brings an article which shows how the subject is regarded there; and the enclosed clipping from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Buckley, Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, of New York, the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will set forth the position of some of the leading men in the home churches.

I am, etc.,

EDWARD S. LITTLE.

Kiukiang, 7th October.

BIBLES FOR THE HEATHEN.

No small stir has been caused by a certain action of the conference of Protestant missionaries held at Shanghai, China, last May. A resolution was adopted by the conference requesting the Bible Societies to publish editions of the Scriptures containing "summaries, headings, brief introductions, and explanations." The reason assigned for this request is that the Bibles circulated in China are largely unintelligible to the heathen. The *Catholic Review* comments on this action, asserting that it is precisely what the Catholic Church has always maintained and the Protestants have disputed, namely: that the Bible is unintelligible without the authoritative interpretation of the Church. The New York *Sun* takes up the subject, saying: "Does not such a proposition run counter to the distinctively Protestant theory that 'the Bible contains all things necessary for faith and practice,' and that the Romish teaching, that it cannot be understood without the exposition of the Church, is opposed to sound doctrine? In accordance with this theory both the British and Foreign Bible Society and our own American Bible Society are restricted to the circulation of the Scriptures 'without note or comment both at home and in foreign lands.'"

These criticisms show clearly that those who indulge in them are ignorant of the teachings of Protestants on this subject, or mean deliberately to misrepresent them. Protestants never held that comments, explanations, and expositions were needless. All preaching, Sunday-school teaching, and commentaries aim to explain the Word of God, and render its meaning intelligible. The difference between Catholics and Protestants at this point is not that the former believe in explaining the Scriptures, while the latter do not. The position of the Catholic Church is that laymen should not read the Bible at all, with or without notes, but only hear it expounded by the priests.

We are aware that in this country it has receded from this position recently and recommended the reading of the Scriptures by laymen. This is a radical change, which has been forced on the Catholics of America by the influence of Protestant ideas. In countries where the Catholic Church has its way, reading the Bible by laymen is not permitted to-day. Protestants maintain that every one has a right to read the Bible for himself, and that even without a teacher he may find in it the truth which is able to save his soul and direct his steps. They also believe that by wise and well-considered explanation and instruction the truth may be made more clear and effectual. There is nothing whatever in the action of the missionaries in China contrary to the views of Protestants.

The *Sun* is in error in claiming that the Bible Societies in England and America are restricted to the circulation of the Scriptures "without note or comment" because they are supposed to be sufficiently intelligible to all people in that form. It is for another reason altogether that this restriction has been imposed. The Bible Societies are supported and patronised by all Protestant denominations, and it was to prevent any possibility of appearing to disseminate the views and interpretations of one denomination rather than another that this requirement was made. Whether the Bible Societies will see their way clear to comply with the request of the missionaries or not, it is certain that the action referred to cannot be honestly and intelligently used as evidence in support of the Catholic position in regard to the circulation of the Bible among the people.

"CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME."

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In paragraph (3) of Mr. Leith's letter, in your issue of the 7th instant, he says, "I also enclose two copies of the translation of the appeal into Chinese, which you may kindly hand to your comrade, asking for the favour of his co-operation in obtaining subscriptions from his countrymen."

This seems strange to me, that the comrade would be doing Mr. Leith a favour by endeavouring to obtain subscriptions from his countrymen, for his countrymen.

If the Chinese won't assist their distressed brothers I am sure that foreigners will not do so, but if they do, the money ought never to go through the hands of Chinese.

I would advise foreigners to remember that "Charity begins at home," and that he and they should therefore keep their surplus coins for the poor and starving in Europe.

At the present time there is, I believe, a potato famine in Ireland. Will his comrade write to Mr. Leith and ask him for the favour of his co-operation in obtaining subscriptions for the relief of the poor people in Ireland? No! and I doubt if there is a Britisher or other foreigner in China who would try and obtain subscriptions for his own countrymen, and I am afraid that if the Tientsin Relief Committee were to ask for money to send to Ireland, their accounts would stand at zero.

If people have so much money to spare, that they wish to throw it away, for that is the view I take of a relief fund for the Chinese, let them start a relief fund for Ireland, and so save hundreds and it may be thousands of people of their own kith from starvation; people who are ready to work and assist themselves, but who cannot help the heavy calamity which has come upon them.

I am, etc.,

BRITISHER.

Ningpo, 9th October.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME AND ENDS?

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I cannot refrain from expressing to you my admiration for the artless simplicity of the letter by "Britisher" which graced your columns on Saturday morning. Some refuse to subscribe to relief funds, because they have more pressing claims on their bounty, or because they cannot afford it, or for some such trite reasons as these, all excellent in their way. Not so your correspondent, who determines to sift the whole question to the bottom and so reduce its ethics to a scientific basis. Let us see how he sets to work.

"If the Chinese won't assist their distressed brothers I am sure the foreigners will not do so." Could anything be plainer than that? But stop a bit, Mr. Britisher. You have assumed a good deal in that "if" of yours, haven't you, or do you forget the two million taels appropriated by the Chinese for the relief of distress in Chihli? Perhaps you choose to ignore official action and confine your attention to private benevolence. Even so, I fancy you have overlooked the contributions by the native guilds, the work accomplished by native benevolent societies and the labours of private philanthropists like Chin Ju-ch'i, or the unnamed native gentleman who succeeded in collecting from his countrymen in the south a sum of no less than Tls. 300,000. That argument won't quite do; your premises is too shaky. The Chinese have assisted and will assist, nay, even now are assisting their distressed fellow countrymen.

Well then, says our heavy friend, not to be lightly taken on the flank, well then, he says, "if they do"—mark the ingenuousness with which he once more covers his retreat with an *if*—"the money ought never to go through the hands of Chinese." O blessed innocence!

A Daniel come to judgment; yea, a Daniel! O wise young judge, how I do honour thee.

Never to go through the hands of Chinese! "Who's a denying of it, Betsy?" said Sairey Gamp. I thought the appeal was issued to the comrades for the very purpose of diverting Chinese charity into foreign channels of distribution. But there! what a thing it is to be learned and see so much farther into a milestone than other people!

But "charity begins at home" pleads Britisher, for once forgetting to cover his retreat. Very well, but where, O most learned judge, does it end? For the present in Ireland, says Britisher, oblivious of Mr. Stanhope's denial. Will the Chinese help you there? he asks. We will not stop to consider what kind of charity it is which pauses to enquire how much per cent. it is likely to make out of its benevolent attempts to ameliorate the condition of the race, but if, which Heaven forefend, a famine is in store for us in Ireland, be sure, Mr. Britisher, we shall welcome the help of outside nations as warmly as we more than once have done before.

And now having displayed his absolute ignorance at every stage of the enquiry, Britisher concludes his interesting letter with a valuable summing-up. *A relief fund for the Chinese is so much money thrown away.* It is not Britisher's mode to support his statements by argument, or it would be interesting to watch a master mind at work. We must rest content with his *ipse dixit*, and no doubt the intelligent public of Shanghai will not fail to estimate at its proper value the opinion of one who has shown himself so well qualified to judge.

They say that against stupidity even the gods fight in vain, but when profound dullness is found allied to an ignorance so extensive as Britisher's, the task is well nigh hopeless alike to gods and men. It were not worth the trial but for the interest

excited by his fatuous attempt to set his nonsense masquerading in the guise of robust common sense. "Listen to me," he cries, "I am none of your emotional sentimentalists, no logic-chopping faddist I, but a plain, blunt, honest Britisher. No pretence about me, so hearken to my hard, practical, common sense!"

My dear Britisher, you do it very well. You wear the lion's skin bravely, but you make your friends anxious when you kick your heels so high. And really that last roar of yours did sound just a little like a bray.

I am, etc.,

外人

Shanghai, 12th October.

Miscellaneous.

THE LATE MARQUIS TSENG.

The following two documents have been forwarded to us for publication. They are translations of official communications that will appear in the native newspapers:—

[TRANSLATION.]

An official communication from Nieh, Taotai, to the family of the late Marquis Tseng.

I, Nieh, Taotai, graciously permitted to wear the insignia of the second rank; Superintendent of the Imperial Maritime Customs for Kiangnan; Inspecting Taotai for the districts of Soochow Fu, Sungkiang Fu and T'aitsang Chow, vested with military powers; a Superintendent for Copper Affairs; having ten additional official degrees bestowed, and credited with ten merits on record, make this communication.

On the 29th day of the 7th moon of the present year (13th September, 1890), I had the honour to receive a despatch from his Excellency Tseng, the High Superintendent of Trade for the Southern Ports. In this despatch his Excellency states that on the 18th day of the 7th moon of the 16th year of Kuang Hsi (2nd September, 1890), his Excellency received a letter of the Tsungli Yamen despatched by post through the Board of War. The Yamen, in their letter, state that on the 30th day of the 7th moon of the 16th year of Kuang Hsi (15th August, 1890), they received a communication from Sir John Walsham, British Minister in China, acquainting them that his Excellency was commanded by Her Royal Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to express the regret which Her Majesty felt on hearing unexpectedly of the sudden death of the Marquis Tseng, formerly Minister of China in England, who while residing in England was highly respected by the English people; and requesting the Yamen to communicate Her Majesty's message to the family of the late Marquis Tseng. The Yamen, having copies of the original Chinese and foreign documents made, in turn requested the High Superintendent of Trade to communicate with the family of his late Excellency Tseng, a Marquis of the First Grade, and a late Vice-President of the Board of Revenue.

The High Superintendent of Trade, after having received the despatch of the Yamen together with the accompanying documents and having made out copies of such documents, instructs me, as the Taotai, to convey the message of Her Majesty the Queen to the family of his late Excellency Tseng. I, Nieh, Taotai, therefore make a copy of the original document and inform your honourable family what I have been directed to acquaint you with.

This communication is made to the family of his late Excellency Tseng, a Marquis of the First Grade and a late Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, and dated this 9th day of the 8th moon of the 16th year of Kuang-Hsi (22nd September, 1890.)

[TRANSLATION.]

A copy of a despatch from Sir John Walsham, British Minister in China.

MESSEURS LES MINISTRES.—I have the honour to inform your Highness and Excellencies that on a former occasion I had the honour to acquaint Her Royal Britannic Majesty's Government that his Excellency Tsêng, formerly His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Minister in England, having not long since returned to China from England, where he had resided for a number of years, suddenly died of severe illness; that I am commanded by Her Royal and Imperial Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Empress of India, to convey through your Honourable Yamên to the family of his Excellency Tsêng the deep regret which Her Majesty felt on hearing unexpectedly of the sudden death of his Excellency Tsêng, who, while residing in England, was highly respected by the English people; and that I have therefore to request the Yamên to forward Her Majesty's message to his Excellency Tsêng's family in obedience to my instructions.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest consideration,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
(Sgd.) JOHN WALSHAM.

THE LUMINOUS WORM.

The mystery is solved. The Rev. Arthur Elwin who wrote from Hangchow last year in the *N.-C. Daily News* about the luminous "worm" has brought a specimen with him to Shanghai and presented it to the Museum.

Owing to the incorrect description Mr. Elwin gave of the "worm" I wrote at the time that it could only be a species of *Peripatus*, an insect not yet discovered in China, not unlike a myriapod, forming a connecting link between that group and the worms. As Mr. Elwin described the animal it had 11 segments or rings, to each of which was attached a pair of legs.

I have now had the pleasure to examine the animal, and find it is not a worm, but the larva of a species of *Elaterida*. It has only 3 pairs of legs. These insects, also the *Lampyridæ* [glow worms] are luminous, the insect itself as well as the larva. The length of the specimen in question was 2½ inches; it has shrunk since it was put in spirits. The colour was of a Naples yellow, the segments are of a thin transparent horny substance on the back, and according to Mr. Elwin, the luminous organs are distributed horizontally along the segments on the back, with small luminous spots near the *stigmata* or respiratory organs on each side of the segments. The *Elaterida* or snapping beetles have a leaping apparatus, and if placed on their back will jump. They are occasionally found in Shanghai, and may belong to the very species of which Mr. Elwin has discovered the luminous larva. The larva had been kept in captivity about five months and it died last Saturday.

"His funeral's to-morrow!"

CARL BOCK,
Hon. Curator Shanghai Museum.
13th October.

THE RISKS OF CHINESE TRAVEL.

I.

Now that almost every part of China has been repeatedly visited by foreigners, the native methods of transportation have come to be well understood, and have been often described. Those who know most about them are most fully aware that these means of transportation, as compared with those anywhere to be found in western lands, are clumsy, uncomfortable, and almost invariably intolerably slow. There is, however, one aspect of Chinese travel which we do not remember to have seen discussed—the question of the compa-

native danger to the traveller. In an occidental land, the newspapers of which teem with advertisements of all varieties of Travellers' and Accident Insurance Societies, the relative risks of different kinds of transportation are soon investigated, and duly tabulated. In China, on the contrary, no attention is paid to the matter, unless it be by the quotation of the popular aphorism that "riding on a horse or in a boat is seven parts (i.e. out of ten) dangerous." So great have been the improvements in western travel, that it has been shown by well taken statistics to be safer to travel than to stay at home, and that a man is about as likely to be struck by lightning in his own house as to be killed on a railway journey. In China such dangers as now exist are probably the same both in kind and in degree as those which have existed for ages. There are large portions of China where animals are the chief means of transportation, and where the main lines of travel are thronged with travellers mounted on horses, mules, and donkeys. So far as we know the use of camels for riding is confined chiefly to Mongols. When it is considered that, of the millions of riding animals used by the Chinese, not one in a thousand has been through any process which we should think it suitable to characterise as 'breaking', we should certainly be prepared for numerous accidents due to this lack of training. The dangers of this form of travel are greatly aggravated by the massing of huge caravans in cities and other places where there is very inadequate accommodation for their passage. Sometimes whole droves of animals come pouring through the narrow streets of a great city, the inhabitants of which must look out for themselves as best they can. The bridles and halters of Chinese animals are of a very imperfect description. Such a thing as a curb bit seems to be wholly unknown. Many riders and more drivers make little use of reins, a trait which they share with some of the most accomplished equestrians of the west, but the control of their animals by Chinese is by no means ideal. The whole gear of a Chinese animal is apt to be second-rate in quality—a piece of weak string, or of rotten leather, being considered good enough for a bridle-rein or a girth, until it has actually parted. Owing to their defective education, the disposition of Chinese animals is often bad, and is not to be counted on. Considering the irregular, irrational, and not infrequently cruel treatment to which they are subjected, the wonder is not that the disposition of such animals is sometimes bad, but rather that it is not invariably the worst possible. The Mongolian pony is well known to foreigners as possessing a temper which, to put it mildly, is unlovely. He is master of a great variety of vicious tricks, and generally manages to 'spill' an inexperienced rider with extreme ease. But it is doubtful whether, after all, his antics at their worst bear any comparison with the Mexican mustang of the mountain regions of North America, which 'bucks' as a matter of routine practice and 'contests the seat' of its rider to the bitter end. Judging from antecedent probability, one would expect that the riding of Chinese animals, under existing conditions, must inevitably result in a great variety of accidents, both to the riders themselves and to pedestrians. It is impossible to see horses trotting through the crowded old alleys which in central and southern China do duty as streets without anticipating the immediate extinction of a certain percentage of those who are always exactly in the way, immediately under foot, generally wholly unconscious of the presence of danger and apparently quite indifferent to it when it is perceived. Occasionally a restive horse breaks loose, and comes plunging down a street perhaps with a strap fastened to it, and a heavy weight attached to the strap. But even under these extreme provocations, we do not

remember to have seen any one injured. A general cry of 'Ma lai la' is raised, and the occupants of the street for the time being retire mechanically to one side or the other, sweeping up the children, and shouting to the blind men to turn 'east' or 'south', as the case may be. And thus by the intervention of unforeseen means of 'escape, it comes about that women, children and blind persons are not constantly reduced to a pulp by runaway or unmanageable Chinese animals. That there are occasional cases of serious injury from such causes, we do not deny, for foreign hospitals have treated many such, but in the light of the knowledge which we at present possess, we must consider these cases to be relatively, and in view of the conditions to which we have referred, incomprehensibly infrequent. While speaking of the vices of Chinese animals, it is worthy of mention that many of the donkeys are like those American war-steainers known as 'double-enders', capable of doing indefinite mischief in opposite directions. Chinese horses, donkeys, and mules, like their cousins in other lands, have occasionally very heavy heels, though kicking is a much less frequent vice than one might expect. But many donkeys especially, have a habit of biting indiscriminately their masters and other persons, often inflicting very serious wounds, which are supposed to be difficult of cure for the reason that an acrid poison is injected into the blood. Of this we have seen several bad cases, and have heard of many others. Animals which are hitched must be constantly watched, or they will be likely to engage in constant battles, often biting one another in a frightful manner. In the rainy season, the untanned straps which are used for halters are easily broken, and trouble is always imminent.

It is a good rule for the inexperienced foreigner to keep at a distance from all kinds of Chinese animals, until he has satisfied himself that their general disposition is mild, and that they are not so patriotic as to resent the intrusion of the foreign barbarian. Some Chinese animals which seem upon ordinary occasions to be ideally harmless appear to share with the Chinese *littérati* an intense hatred of the "foreign devil." Many a horse which has for years been owned and used by a foreigner will never miss an opportunity to nip his master, if occasion offers. There are foreigners who have been in China for twenty years, who still have as much reason to dread the water-buffalo as on their first trip up country.

The perils which accompany travel on the backs of animals in China are matched by those which are contingent upon the use of wheeled vehicles. These are mainly found in the five or six northern provinces. In central China the innumerable canals furnish water-ways adequate to all the needs of a dense population, and render cart-roads wholly impracticable. On the great plain of northern China, the country is nearly as flat as central China, but as there are practically no canals, the cart-roads furnish the principal means of communication. In the north-western provinces the more or less narrow valleys are the only plains, and are traversed both by carts and mule litters. In southern China, where animals are little used, long journeys are made in sedan-chairs, borne on the shoulders of men. Risks connected with such travel there undoubtedly are, but they are mainly of a minor type, and need not be dwelt upon. Mule-litters, being borne upon the backs of animals of uncertain temperament, are conveyances of an order distinct from those already described. Litters are used mainly in mountainous regions, where there is often an almost total absence of roads, the routes of travel being sometimes mere ledges along the edge of the mountain, with a steep mountain wall upon one side and an abrupt precipice upon the other. In eastern Shantung and in

Shensi, these litters are of a type quite different from those to be met with in the route from Peking to Kalgan. A mule litter, when packed, is a heavy load for four men to lift. The front mule is charged with the responsibility of selecting the path to be taken. The rear mule is charged with the duty of following on where the head mule and the litter lead him. In a most literal sense he walks by faith, and not by sight. If the front mule makes a mis-step and falls, it is very difficult for the rear mule to keep his feet. If the rear mule makes a mis-step and falls, it is difficult for the front mule to keep his feet. In either case the weight of the litter is an important factor, and the occupant will do well to prepare for a catastrophe. If the mules take fright and run, the litter, being loosely set upon a heavy frame which is a part of the saddle-pad of the mules, rocks from side to side, and eventually comes violently to the ground. In a case of this sort, a friend of the writer who was travelling with his wife and child, was horrified to see the litter which contained them dashed down, and the child pitched out of the side window. The father rushed up to find that the child had been thrown into a bush, and was unhurt. The little boy, conscious that something had gone wrong and judging from previous experiences that in some way he had probably subjected himself to just criticism, made haste to apologise with the remark: "Freddy must be careful!" We have seen mule litters thrown down on a level road when there appeared to be no cause whatever for the accident, and on the imperfect and often dangerous paths which lead across precipitous mountains it is not to be wondered at if travellers are sometimes put in extreme peril and occasionally experience serious mishaps.

The wheelbarrow is a vehicle which is much used in some parts of China where carts are unknown, and in other districts where a mode of transportation cheaper than a cart is desired. Under normal Chinese conditions, the dangers attending the use of the barrow may be considered as non-existent. With the Chinese cart it is far otherwise. The risks connected with its use are unequally shared between the bystanders, the passenger and the driver. A Chinese cart is a covered cage, without springs, on two wheels. In cities and for short distances a single animal is considered a sufficient motive power, but for a journey of any length the shaft mule (or horse) is reinforced by another which is intended to take its place to one side of the animal in the shafts, and considerably in advance. The harness of this front mule is of the most elementary description, frequently consisting of nothing more than a collar, to which are adjusted a pair of ropes the other ends of which are attached to the right extremity of the cart axle. Why the front animal is not driven directly in front of the one in the shafts, so as to make a 'tandem' team, it is difficult to conjecture, and impossible to ascertain by inquiry. The only reply would be, 'We do not drive them in that way.' The consequence is that the front animal enjoys a licence often literally unbridled. To pull is a labour of love, and a Mongolian pony, as already remarked, does not love. If he is adroit, he will travel for long periods of time with the ropes a little slack, so as to do no pulling whatever. If the driver touches him with the whip, the pony darts forward with impulsive fury, gives the cart a sudden jerk, and then relapses into the slack-rope exercise. If he is especially ambitious, he will occasionally make a break directly up a steep bank, or perhaps, when the driver is not watching, stand stock still, allowing the wheel to pass over the ropes, and then coolly turn about and pull backward, so that the driver is obliged to go around behind the cart to see what has become of him. The vagaries of the front animal are rather a source of annoyance to the driver than of danger to

persons in the vicinity, but this is by no means certain to be the case in cities and towns. He often has a habit of making a sudden rush for any wide doorway which resembles that of an inn, and in turning corners he not infrequently hesitates a moment and then plunges impetuously forward to the imminent danger of the lives of those in the often crowded streets. He sometimes playfully mounts the narrow porticos in front of the shops as if to pursue his journey there. These porticos are supported by posts slight in structure and merely resting upon their supports (not let into them by a mortise) so that a very moderate traction would apparently suffice to pull down a whole row of them, and demolish the entire front of a building. With a particularly antic horse in the lead, one frequently travels through Chinese towns with his heart in his mouth, lest some disaster of this sort should take place. The phlegmatic carter, however, wastes no sentiment. When he observes that his lead horse is about to do some serious mischief of this kind, he merely remarks authoritatively *Hui-lai, hui-lai* (come back, come back), and the animal always comes back, but why he does not keep on that he may have the pleasure of seeing the building tumble we cannot explain. The risks to pedestrians from Chinese carts, even in the few cities having wide streets, such as Peking, Moukden, and some in Shansi, is not inconsiderable. But in the ordinary Chinese city of narrow streets, the danger is indefinitely greater. It is the universal Chinese theory that the public streets belong primarily to the persons living adjacent to them, secondarily to those who have for any purpose taken possession of them, and only incidentally to the general public who wish to traverse them. Upon this simple theory every Chinese puts out in the street whatever it is inconvenient to store in the shop or in the narrow courtyard. Vendors of all varieties of articles, many of them of the most fragile description, heap up their wares by the side of the street, and whoever impinges upon them does so at his peril. This is especially the case in towns and cities during the time of the holding of markets, the rights of which for the time being take precedence of every other human interest. In traversing a great provincial capital during the early hours when the market for vegetables is at its height, the writer has had his carter seized by a stalwart villager, one of whose crates blocking up the highway had been run into, for which he demanded reparation. It was nothing to the market-man whether the cart could or could not get by; his business was to sell his vegetables. It is related of Sydney Smith that he complained to one of his parishioners that the streets of York were so narrow that it was hardly possible for waggons to pass one another. The parishioner indignantly denied the charge, and affirmed that there was room enough to pass, and 'two inches to spare'! Most Chinese cities are either of this type or more probably have avenues so narrow that for carts to pass one another is obviously impossible, and should they happen to meet in such alleys, it is necessary for one of them to be forced backward to the nearest crossing—which, as Chinese animals are seldom taught to back, is a work of difficulty and involving much time. In many country towns, to say that a market is in progress is equivalent to saying that the streets are utterly impassable to wheeled vehicles, and travellers must find some other and circuitous route. The responsibility of the carter for any damage which his cart or his animals may cause is a most serious matter. As in other Chinese affairs the law of responsibility takes no account of the possibilities of the case, but simply of the results. The carter who runs over a man renders himself liable to a banishment of two years and a half, although the accident may have been due to no fault of the carter. Dr. Williamson in his "Journeys

in North-China" mentions a case in which one of the animals in his cart took a bite of grass from the basket of a passing child, thus drawing the basket away from the child's grasp. As the boy turned to rescue his grass he fell under the shaft, and but for the promptness of the driver in stopping the animal, the consequences would have been most dramatic. Just what these consequences would be, to a foreigner, it is impossible to forecast in detail, but of two things one may rest assured: they would include the expenditure of a great deal of time and of a great deal of money. The possibility of such results must be included in the risks of Chinese travel.

REMINISCENCES OF EAST AFRICA TWENTY YEARS AGO.

II.

The visit to Bishop Tozer's house comprised a chapter of ludicrous incidents. The writer had the *entrée* of the Sultan's gardens, and the Sultan placed a horse at his disposal during his stay in Zanzibar. Entering the gardens one day he became the observed of a group of Mahomedan ladies who were much amused at something which had aroused their curiosity. It was a large hat that he wore, made for Abyssinia—a two-storied one of very imposing dimensions. On an Arab attendant requesting in Hindostani if they might look at it, he stepped forward, but was instantly shown the path to the portals of the palace. Then he removed his hat and it was passed to the ladies who were astonished at its lightness. The chief lady was the Queen of Motilla, the Sultan's sister, who sent as a present an Arab jacket of red cloth embroidered with gold lace; but the lining was a Manchester print, somewhat incongruous. After this little incident the stables were visited and the horse trotted out for the ride to Bishop Tozer's house, which was some way from the town. The animal was gaily caparisoned, the mountings being of silver. He went very quietly through the town, but directly he felt the sword he began to curvet and jump about, the huge wooden bit seeming to have no effect. The stirrups only admitted the toes, but the pommel stood 18 inches high in front and was eagerly grasped, but somehow, with a peculiar bucking motion, he deposited his rider two yards in front of him, neighed and quietly trotted back to his stable. The pommel acted exactly as a vaulting post! Luckily a pineapple bush broke the fall. The remainder of the journey was done on foot, and a bottle of Guinness soon put everything right.

On Sunday the Church was visited for Divine Service. The Bishop and two clergymen officiated. Mrs. Lee played the harmonium. The congregation consisted of Dr. and Mrs. Kirk, Mr. Churchill's children, a missionary lady, ourselves, and the school of Swaheli boys and girls, all in this tiny church. Now one has been built on the site of the slave market. The Roman Catholic mission was by far the most appreciated by the natives. They had joiners, carpenters, engineers, etc., attached to it as lay members who instructed the natives. They repaired some large pieces of machinery for the ship. A hospital was attached where some of the crew were very kindly attended to by the Sisters of Mercy during attacks of Mozambique fever, which was very prevalent. The Fathers instituted a band amongst the boys which was an attraction to all.

The town of Zanzibar was the same as all Arab towns—very narrow streets and flat house tops. During our stay the Arabs from Muscat arrived and gave exhibitions of skill and dancing before the Sultan's palace, fearfully suggestive of blood and murder. So high did the excitement run that they kept it up in earnest during

the night, and during the fight between the Muscat and Zanzibar Arabs six were killed and about 20 wounded. One day the foreign residents visited the Sultan. There was some bother as to whether the French or British representative should visit first. The cause was that the Political Resident (Mr. Churchill) being sick, Dr. Kirk was to go in his place as representative, and the Sultan thought the Consul for France and Germany ought to be received first, but Dr. Kirk insisted on his first reception and so we went. The English were received at the gate of the palace by the Sultan and ushered upstairs into a large marble-floored hall supported by marble pillars. The various officers of state were assembled round the throne. Chairs were placed for us, and all shook hands with the Sultan, who was superbly dressed but looked very effeminate and as white as any European lady. Slaves trooped in with "attar of roses" which they threw on the visitors. Dr. Kirk had previously cautioned the writer to have a handkerchief ready on which to receive the attar (the scent is there to this day, having been locked up in a cash box as a souvenir). Dr. Kirk sat close to the Sultan and conversed with him on various subjects of interest. Presently *café noir* was handed round, sweetened with sugar candy, in red glass cups with filigree silver outside, and numerous cakes on large trays. After this had been partaken of, the audience was over and the British left to make way for the French. The following day was spent in travelling over to the mouth of a river above Bagamoyo, where hippopotami were to be found, but the launch was a poor one and it was nearly dark on arrival. If any hippopotamus had charged the launch he would have had the best of it, as the launch could not have got out of his way. We had several shots at a huge hippo, but they didn't seem to make much difference to him, as he calmly swam away, where we couldn't follow, and it came on to rain, so we returned to Zanzibar, sadder but wiser men, having had little or no sport, got wet through and been out till about 2 a.m.

The old *Shenandoah*, the Southern States privateer, was lying in the harbour, having been bought by the Sultan as a yacht. She was beautifully fitted up, but when they tried to get steam up the engines would not work, the crank pin and connecting rod being rusted up, although she had a staff of German engineers on board. They had simply nothing to do, and they did it so well that they were all discharged. The engineers of the troop-ship soon put things to rights, and we had a pleasant trip in her to Pemba Island and back. Shortly before leaving Zanzibar the writer was attacked by the Mozambique fever and was well treated by Dr. Kirk and his kind wife, who was ever willing to assist the sick. Dr. Kirk has long since left Zanzibar with a title and pension which no man deserved more. Long may he and his wife be spared to enjoy them!

The time drew near for our departure; Mr. Churchill, his wife and family embarked and the old ship once more left her moorings en route for home. She called again at Mozambique where official visits were paid by the Governor-General to the Political Resident and by the Political Resident to the Governor-General. The English were invited to a big "jamboree" at the palace. A large dinner and entertainment afterwards given by the native population were extraordinary, if somewhat alarming. There was a war dance in which their feelings were worked upon until they looked like so many demons in the torch-light. One dancer, a woman, would have brought down the house at the "Empire," her dancing was so graceful and yet so wonderful; standing on one leg she passed the other foot round her head slowly to the native music. One Portuguese man-of-war was in port and we spent a very pleasant

time with our fellow-passengers, who were more at home on shore than at sea.

The fort was built in the time of Vasco de Gama, and some of the guns bore the date of 1497, A.D. The fort looked as if it had been built about that time, and forgotten. "No money" was the cry of the Portuguese. A gentleman whose name, if memory serves, was Swari, a friend of Livingstone, invited us to his *estancia* some miles in the interior. He brought on board several little black boys, who were his freed slaves. They looked happy little fellows. He was very much interested in coffee growing, and had planted some Mocha coffee trees, which were turning out successfully; but our great interest was in the slave population. We saw the dormitories where the men slept; they were clean, and if not particularly sweet were well ventilated. From these we went to the women's quarters, the lying-in hospital and the nurseries. All the inmates seemed happy and well cared for. Some were free, working for themselves. Mr. Swari allowed them to buy their freedom if they wished. The writer had a string of sandalwood beads which he gave to a fine little fellow, a particular boy of Mr. Swari's, and all the time he spent there he was in consequence regarded as somebody to be looked up to. It is a matter of conjecture whether Mr. Swari had not freed all his slaves, as he was looked upon as a philanthropist.

At Mozambique were landed several "Brown Bess" muskets and a large quantity of ammunition shipped by a Bombay merchant. An inducement was offered for the ship to land these at Delagoa Bay, and the opinion of most was that they eventually reached that spot and were sold to the Zulus. One very interesting object was the ivory, which was collected and stored in godowns, carefully guarded, both in Zanzibar and Mozambique. Swahelis would go out into the forest alone and remain away for weeks, looking for a dead elephant's tusk. When found, it was slung round the body, and carried into the town for sale. The product would keep him and his family for many months. One tusk measuring nine feet was beautifully scrimshawed and sent home by the Sultan of Zanzibar to General Rigby, a former Political Resident. One of the trades of the Mozambique and Zanzibar coasts ought to be, or perhaps is, shells. The writer took home specimens of them, many of which were new to the curator of the museum he sent them to. Unfortunately a Jew dealer had the handling of them on the ship's arrival in London, and bought the best (double-harp) for a trifle, owing to ignorance on the part of the owner thereof. A good trade was done by an American schooner in horses from Natal. She was owned by a doctor of medicine, who found horses to pay better than leeches. He sold them to the Portuguese and they were despatched to the interior. This gentleman was given up to a life of adventure and made it pay. He went all over the world, and finding he made money between Natal and the coast stayed there, but his restless spirit would soon carry him to pastures new. Having another touch of Mozambique fever, the writer consulted him and the result was half a wine glass of ground Peruvian bark, which was so difficult to swallow that a fit of choking nearly caused a "coiling up of ropes." Whatever the virtues, they were soon apparent; whether it was the nauseousness of the medicine, or the fear of having to take more, it cured the fever. Mozambique, with its tropical plants and magnificent trees, soon faded in the distance after we left the shallow anchorage, and the good old ship was fairly on her way home.

FORMOSA :

A TALE OF THE FRENCH BLOCKADE.

BY
LISE BOEHM.

XVI.

It was strange, indeed, that no one in Kantow ever met the two lovers together, no one ever suspected the meetings at the Black Beacon. Had de Borny remained in the place, he would undoubtedly have ferreted out the secret. But with the selfishness of an isolated community each one cared only for his own personal amusement or comfort, and the amusement centred entirely round the tennis-ground. And, good cause as Mrs. Drury was beginning to assure herself she possessed for suspecting Mrs. Reynolds, she could scarcely accuse her husband without having a reflection cast upon herself. And a reflection on herself meant a loss in social position never to be made up for.

So matters were simmering and fermenting below a fair surface in the Drury household all that August. Mrs. Drury was always on the look-out for a weak spot on which to make her attack. And looking out made her, quite unconsciously, extra-irritated against and irritating to, the Commissioner, who therefore enjoyed more than ever his stolen times at the Black Beacon.

With the last days of August, however, those times came to an end. For the French cruisers, having demolished the Kelung forts, and landed large bodies of men there to keep the place against the Chinese attacks, suddenly appeared, at first singly, and then in twos and threes, off the mouth of the Kantow river, in full sight of the foreigners, of the Chinese, and of the earthworks. And then the mandarins threw off all their assumed indifference, and sent a message informing the British Consul that they were about to barricade the river, and lay it with torpedoes.

In great alarm Mr. Reynolds summoned a meeting of the tea-merchants, missionaries, and Customs officials of Kantow. The Red Fort was crowded with foreigners, who openly owned to being most thoroughly scared. Among the crowd, in fact, there was only one man who appeared calm. Extraordinary as it may sound, it was not the Consul himself. It was the Commissioner.

In a few words, Mr. Reynolds explained the situation, and asked for opinions.

Then a confused murmur arose, increased, and suddenly ceased. Each one had spoken, but no one had heard.

"It is my opinion," said Mr. Reynolds irrepressibly, "that you are all a set of cowards!"

At this sudden attack the murmur again arose, but again subsided. Mr. Reynolds was speaking once more.

"I say, you, for though I don't like the position myself, yet I have been prepared for it for many months. Which you all have not been!"

"Yes, yes," said Mr. de Lacy Smith impatiently, "that's all right. But what are we going to do now?"

"Do now? Do you ask me, who have been warning you all along? It's too late to do anything now, except run away. And you've got a chance to do that to-day. There is the *Taiwan* lying in the river; she goes out to-night, our last steamer, and the torpedoes are laid to-morrow. Run away, go to Amoy, to Shanghai, where you like. I shall stay here to the last!"

"You're obliged to," muttered Mr. de Lacy Smith under his breath to Mr. Drury. "Or you'd be the first to run away yourself. Was there ever a greater coward than that man? And to taunt us with it! I'll not stand it, by Jove, I won't!"

"Can do, can do," said the Commissioner soothingly. "He's excited, has lost his head a little. Let me speak to him."

And Mr. Drury stepped forward from the crowd and turned to Mr. Reynolds,

who had got behind the office-table and was standing in a defensive attitude.

"Mr. Consul," he said, very slowly, and the murmur of voices behind him died away, "we are very much obliged to you for calling us together. Some of us, you and I for example, cannot get away if we would, our office keeps us here. Then we have the gunboat to protect us. Others of us do not want to go, we have our hongts to look after, and see that they don't get looted, as has just happened at Pagoda Anchorage. But there are some people we all want to put in safety—the ladies."

"Yes, yes!" cried three or four voices. Mr. Reynolds gazed in astonishment at Mr. Drury. He had evidently contemplated an entire exodus of the community, with himself left behind to be a solitary martyr. It was utterly a new light to him that others might not be able to run away any more than he was able.

"I can't go!" "Nor I!" "Nor I!" sounded from all parts of the room. The missionaries alone kept silence.

"Mr. Clay," said Mr. Drury, "you have a wife and family. I cannot give you leave to go yourself, but you had better send them off to-night."

"I will," answered Mr. Clay. And all the husbands agreed that their wives, and children, if they had any, should be put on board the *Taiwan* and sent away from the danger.

"I have saved Isabel's life at any rate," thought Mr. Drury as he took his way homewards. "And if I am killed—and of course there's a chance of it—poor Patricia will have plenty of money, and needn't stay in China any longer. I should like her to be happy after all."

With which virtuous sentiment he opened the house door and called his wife's name in a cheerful voice.

"Here!" answered a rather unsteady voice, and Mrs. Drury, with a face somewhat redder than usual, emerged from her husband's dressing room.

"What were you doing there, Patricia?" "Only putting away some of your winter clothes."

"Hum!" said Mr. Drury in a rather dubious tone. There were one or two things about his dressing room he did not at all want to be looked over—an old envelope with a dark lock of hair in it which must have fallen down from his dressing-table that morning, since he had searched for it in vain, a few pencil notes scribbled on the back of an old permit, not all in his own handwriting, about certain things he had been discussing at the Black Beacon last day, not to speak of an old glove which had lain folded away among his pocket handkerchiefs for some months now. No wonder Mr. Drury particularly disliked having his dressing room cleaned out.

"I have something to say to you, Patricia," he said somewhat sharply. "You are to get ready to go in the *Taiwan* this afternoon to Amoy."

"Why?" asked Mrs. Drury in great amazement.

"Because there are three French cruisers outside, and they are going to barricade the river and lay it with torpedoes. We are sending away all the ladies and children."

"All?" asked Mr. Drury searchingly. Mrs. Drury did not like the question.

"Yes, all," he repeated. "Who do you think would be left behind?"

"I didn't know," said Mrs. Drury, removing her eyes from his face. "Well, I'll think about it. Come to tiffin now."

"Thinking won't help you," called out Oliver Drury from his dressing room. But he was not sure that Mrs. Drury heard him.

To his utter astonishment, however, not to say alarm, Mr. Drury left his wife still "thinking" when he went back to his office after tiffin. Alarm, because he began to be afraid she was making up her mind not to go, which would be exceeding-

ly awkward for him. A man can rough so many things that a woman cannot.

And without doubt there was a great deal of roughing before the Kanton community. The Chinese were determined to fight to the death, the French had not shown themselves merciful hitherto. The poor neutrals were pretty sure to suffer from both parties, to be either shelled by the French or looted by the Chinese. And Mr. Reynolds as their Consul made them doubly unsafe. Who among them could keep him straight, save Mr. Drury himself? And Mr. Drury felt ashamed to censure and guide the man whom he had wronged and was wronging every day.

For there was no denying it, Mr. Drury had behaved badly to Mr. Reynolds. Badly especially, because Mr. Reynolds was too feeble to resent it. And it was after all not such a bad thing that the Commissioner could atone for his wrong by sending Isabel Reynolds far away from him.

Mr. Drury sat in his office, busily signing papers and getting through work. Mr. Clay was at home packing up his wife and children, so the Commissioner and Tom Alison were doubly busy. A slight coldness was growing up gradually between these two, the cause of which was undoubtedly Mr. Drury himself. He resented, in a way utterly ridiculous, the liberty Tom possessed of tiffing or dining at the Consulate, a liberty which he himself could not venture on, and which de Borny had wilfully thrown away. It was absurd, certainly, but nevertheless true, that Mr. Drury was jealous of the young man. But then this intercourse the Commissioner carried on with Mrs. Reynolds had as much a bad effect on his character as a good.

At four o'clock the *Taiwan* cleared, and lay at the buoy in the river only waiting for the tide to rise. It was rising now, but slowly, as Mr. Drury noted in going past the high-water mark. He lingered a little up the Consulate hill, and took more than one look over the gate as he got on to higher ground. No one was visible. Isabel was doubtless busy packing.

Well, at any rate he would see her on board the *Taiwan*, though they would not be able to say a word to each other, and it might be the last time they looked upon each other on earth. But they could write, after all. Mr. Drury had a little note, the first he had written to her, tucked away in his waistcoat pocket. And the Commissioner felt life would not be so utterly unendurable to him with the chance of a letter from Isabel now and then.

He had not realised yet what the blockade would be to him in this respect, how very doubtful it was that he would ever get a letter from her, even if she wrote. No, the danger he feared for her if she stayed in Kanton was a great and real one: death. Anything that could happen to either of them was better than that.

"Oliver!" Mrs. Drury's voice sounded calm and determined from the drawing-room.

"Yes! Are you ready?" Mr. Drury called back, instinctively putting his hand to his waistcoat pocket to hear the reassuring crackling of paper.

"I am not going."

Mr. Drury was standing in the doorway by this time.

"Nonsense," he answered angrily. "You must go. Make haste and pack up. I'll help you."

"I am not going," Mrs. Drury answered again. "I have quite made up my mind. I shall be perfectly safe here."

"But you will make every one else unsafe!" cried Mr. Drury, losing his temper. "What folly this is, Patricia! How can you be the only woman in the place when probably we shall all have to live together in one room, and may have everything we possess taken from us? You ought to have packed up as many

things as you could, to save them with you. I tell you, you must go."

"All the women are not going," answered Mrs. Drury steadily. "And as long as there is a woman left to stick to her husband here, I will stay. For I do care about you, Oliver," she said, suddenly changing her tone. "And if any harm came to you while I was away I should never forgive myself."

"Stuff!" said the Commissioner, hardening his heart in a brutal way, for he felt such a wave of shame come over him that he could almost have confessed everything to Mrs. Drury, there on the spot. "You will endanger all our lives, and I particularly wish you to go."

Mrs. Drury was deeply mortified, not to say hurt, by the way her advances had been received. But she was only the more determined to stay.

"I have been to see Mr. Reynolds," she said defiantly. "And he tells me there is no need for me to go. His wife is not going either."

"Oh!" The Commissioner said no more, but turned on his heel and went into his dressing-room. But Mrs. Drury, as she heard the door close behind him, forgot herself so far as to shake her fist in his direction and mutter:

"You particularly wish me to go, do you? As long as that woman's in the place you'll never get me to stir!"

And the *Taiwan* sailed that night with two empty cabins. They were those which had been allotted to Mrs. Drury and to Mrs. Reynolds.

Moreover, Mrs. Drury wondered why there were so many blackened fragments of paper in her husband's candlestick next morning. But she could make nothing out of the fragments, which were even blacker than a certain lock of hair she had not yet had the opportunity of watching.

(To be continued.)

THE LOSS OF THE MUSASHI MARU.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the report of the sole survivor of the *Musashi Maru* as furnished to the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. It confirms, in every particular, the account published by us of the disaster. It is, however, interesting in that it will stand as the official record of the accident, and as such we reproduce it from the columns of the *Japan Mail* :—

The *Musashi Maru* sailed from Shimonoeki at 7 a.m. on the 15th September, and, passing between Hima Shima and Kiushiu, steered from the Inland Sea by the Bungo Channel at a speed of between 8.5 and 9 knots, with a light N.E. wind and barometer steady at 29.95. At 8 p.m. ship cleared the Bungo Channel and shaped a compass course N.E. by E. for Murotosaki, weather getting worse and wind increasing, with heavy squalls and rain, barometer falling slowly and speed reduced to 5 knots. At 4 a.m. very heavy sea, decks constantly flooded with water. All hands employed securing gear, speed 3 knots. At 8 a.m. wind and sea increasing, shipping big seas. At noon ship evidently in typhoon; about this time the gig was carried away from the davits and at p.m. the wheel chain carried away and the ship fell off in the trough, and the seas made a clean breach over her, carrying away captain's cabin. A hold ventilator at the starboard side of the foremast was carried away close to deck, and a great quantity of water finding its way below, it was found impossible to repair the ventilator; the ship was brought under control of hand steering gear about 1.30 p.m. and kept off the wind, going half speed till 4 p.m., when the steam gear being in order she was brought head to wind and full

speed. At 5 p.m. the starboard lifeboat was lifted by a heavy sea from the chocks and landed on the engine-room skylight. The force of the wind and sea was now terrific, the ship's course S.E. by S., the sea on the port broadside. Ship's deck flooded with water, ship labouring and rolling fearfully. Boats and all movables dashing about the decks. Captain, 3rd officer, and 3 men on the bridge, chief and 2nd officers and seamen clinging to bulwarks. Engines half speed; engineers and firemen in the engine-room at their stations. Deno Otokichi says that about 6 p.m. he was at the wheel; the captain ordered the helm hard-a-weather; the ship paid off about 2 points. Captain asked, "Does the ship pay off?" The 3rd officer answered "Yes." At that moment a tremendous

sea struck the vessel on the port side and hove her on her beam ends; she righted with her decks full of water, when a second sea struck her and threw her on her beam ends; she only partially righted, when a third sea struck her; she then heeled right over and sank. On rising to the surface Deno Otokichi found one of the steel lifeboats floating, and climbed into her together with 17 others of the crew. At the same time he saw Captain Frahm and one or two others clinging to another boat which was immediately rolled over and over and the captain disappeared. During the night the boat capsized several times. At daylight the following morning (17th) the occupants of the boat were the chief engineer, 2 quartermasters, 2 fire-men, 2 sailors, the carpenter, and Deno Otokichi, all very

much exhausted. About noon Deno Otokichi, seeing the life-boat could not float much longer, constructed a raft with the boat's gear, and in company with another man took to the water. At this time the chief engineer was washed out of the boat, and although provided with a life-belt was so much exhausted that he was drowned alongside. About 2 hours after quitting the boat the second man lost consciousness, dropped off and sank. During the night Deno Otokichi saw lights on shore; became afterwards unconscious, but managed to retain his hold on the frail raft, and was finally rescued from his perilous position about 4 a.m. on the 18th September by a fishing boat and landed at Tanabe. Deno Otokichi is convinced that he is the sole survivor.—*Hiogo News*.

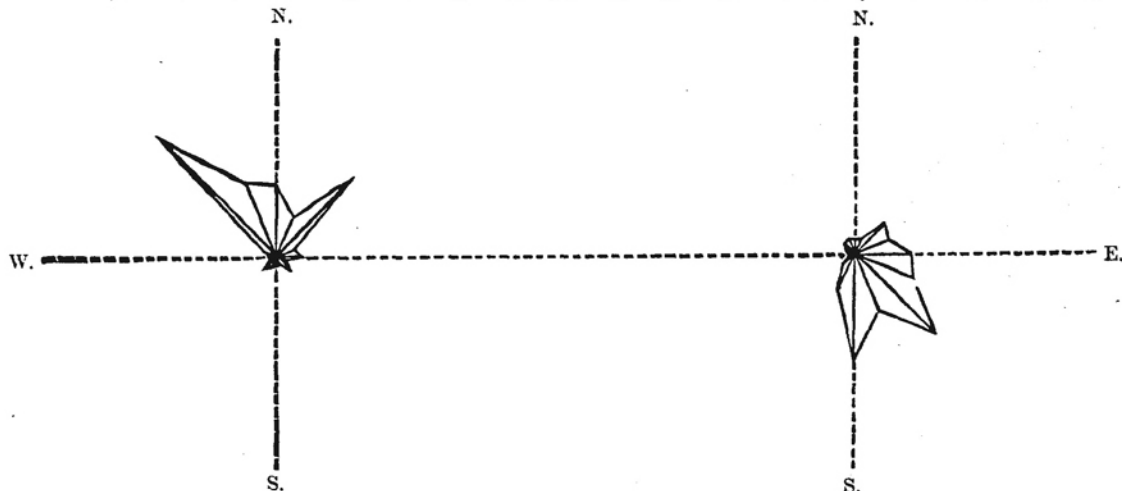
THE MONSOON ON THE YANGTSE.

We translate the following from the *Bulletin Mensuel* :—

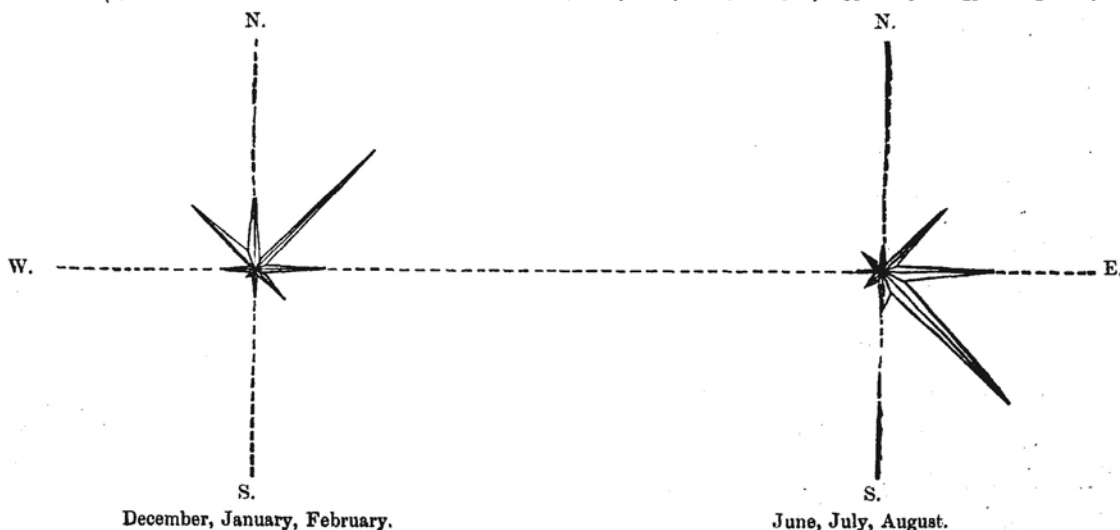
In a recent article on the summer monsoon, the coast of China was alone dealt with. The observations taken at the Customs stations on the Yangtse between its mouth and Hankow (the irregularity at Ichang not permitting of the figures for that place being taken into account) allow an extension of the previous remarks. The first thing which it is necessary to establish is the influence of the monsoons at these stations. Tables giving the relative frequency of the 16 principal winds during the three months of winter—December, January, and February—and the three months of summer—June, July, and August—will suffice to show this influence. These tables are the result of three years' observations, 1887-9. At each station the direction of the wind is noted four times a day—at three and nine o'clock in the morning and evening. In order to facilitate a comparison between these tables and of them with those already published, I have throughout expressed the number of observations of each wind at their value for a total of 1,000 observations. The persons supplying the figures at the various places have generally stated the direction of the wind under one of the eight principal points, even when the wind appeared to be midway between two of these principal points. It is to this, I believe, that the extreme rarity of intermediary directions is to be attributed.

Relative frequency of the 16 principal winds.

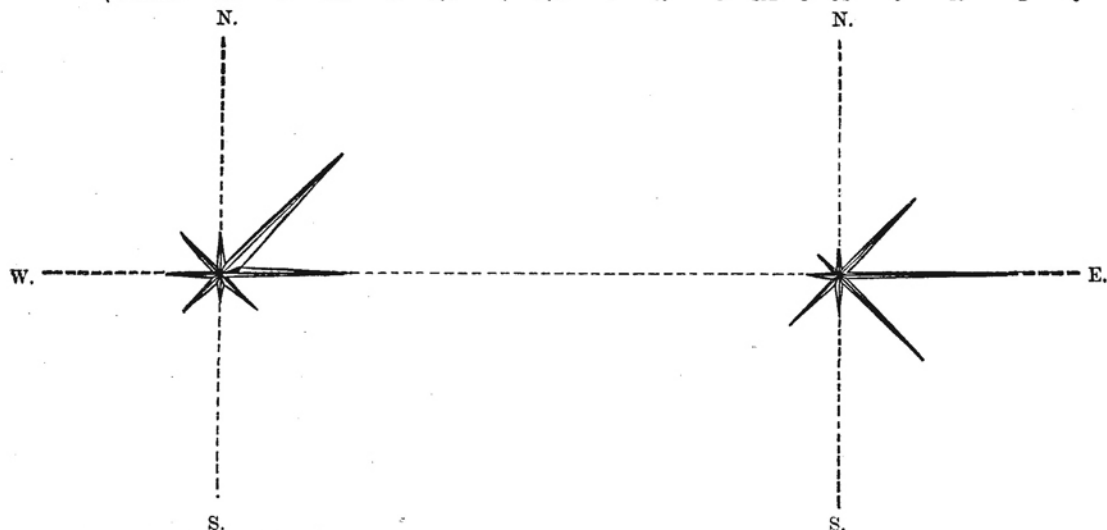
		N.	NNE.	NE.	ENE.	E.	ESE.	SE.	SSE.	S.	SSW.	SW.	WSW.	W.	WNW.	NW.	NNW.	Var.	Calm.
Shaweishan	Winter	112	67	171	28	36	12	29	16	17	18	24	4	16	28	256	125	19	21
	Summer	24	30	66	56	83	95	171	94	163	59	30	3	7	14	29	30	25	18



		N.	NNE.	NE.	ENE.	E.	ESE.	SE.	SSE.	S.	SSW.	SW.	WSW.	W.	WNW.	NW.	NNW.	Var.	Calm.
Chinkiang	Winter	131	15	238	16	105	17	64	6	42	1	19	3	51	7	132	35	0	126
	Summer	38	5	120	24	169	35	280	17	67	5	33	7	33	0	25	2	0	137



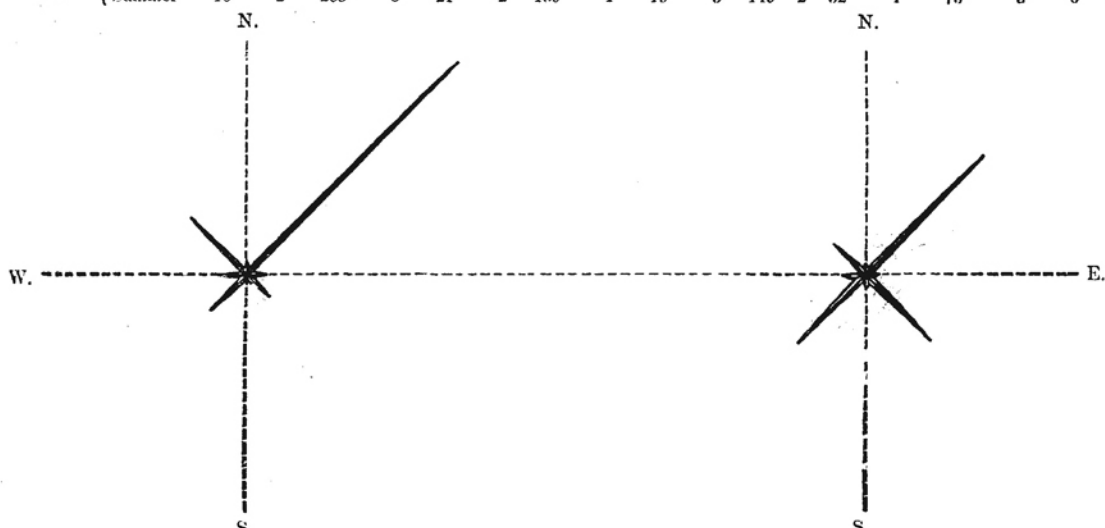
Wuhu	{ Winter Summer	N.	NNE.	NE.	ENE.	E.	ESE.	SE.	SSE.	S.	SSW.	SW.	WSW.	W.	WNW.	NW.	NNW.	Var.	Calm
		59	22	259	40	190	4	72	8	34	7	77	10	85	12	108	8	0	1
		39	5	168	13	274	7	179	8	67	8	112	8	54	5	40	2	0	10



S.
December, January, February.

S.
June, July, August.

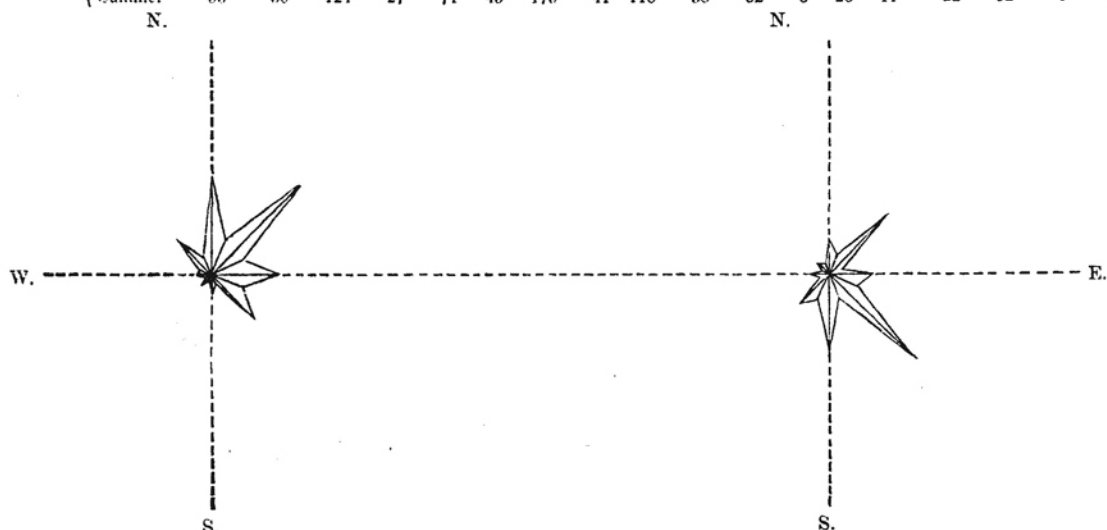
Kiukiang	{ Winter Summer	N.	NNE.	NE.	ENE.	E.	ESE.	SE.	SSE.	S.	SSW.	SW.	WSW.	W.	WNW.	NW.	NNW.	Var.	Calm
		20	0	461	12	25	2	45	0	10	0	75	0	41	4	131	0	1	172
		10	2	265	5	21	2	139	1	19	3	149	2	32	4	73	3	0	271



S.
December, January, February.

S.
June, July, August.

Hankow	{ Winter Summer	N.	NNE.	NE.	ENE.	E.	ESE.	SE.	SSE.	S.	SSW.	SW.	WSW.	W.	WNW.	NW.	NNW.	Var.	Calm
		150	57	204	13	104	52	91	16	26	5	23	5	23	24	76	24	0	107
		53	30	124	27	71	45	173	41	118	38	62	6	26	11	22	12	1	139



S.
December, January, February.

S.
June, July, August.

From these tables and the accompanying diagrams, the following conclusions may be drawn.

(1) At the mouth of the Yangtse, the influence of the two monsoons is perfectly clear and distinct. The winter monsoon blows from a point between N.E. and N.W., but principally the latter. That of summer blows from S. or S.E.

(2) At Chinkiang N.E. winds begin to preponderate in winter. The summer monsoon is markedly S.E., but tending more to E. than S.

(3) At Wuhu, and especially at Kiukiang, N.E. winds predominate in winter. In summer the principal winds at Wuhu are E. with nearly equal variations to N.E. and S.E., whilst at Kiukiang N.E. winds prevail.

(4) At Hankow the N.E. winds are the principal in winter, but less exclusively than at Wuhu, N. winds being rather frequent. In summer, S.E. winds become much more frequent than N.E., and S. winds more frequent than N.

To sum this up: the farther up the river the less defined is the distinction between the two monsoons. The prevailing winds in winter which are N.W. at the mouth tend more to N.E., whilst the summer winds, S.S.E. at the mouth, change to E. and N.E. further up.

At Hankow, however, the distinction is again observable. The N.E. winds predominating in the winter become less frequent in summer than S.E. This resumption of the difference between the monsoons, at a point west of the other stations, makes it necessary to ascertain whether the vanes are in a proper position for good observations. I am assured, by those who have established these stations, that they are; but I have no means of verifying the statement.

After what has just been said of the monsoon at stations on the Yangtse there is no necessity to inquire at what period the summer monsoon sets in there. A few words with regard to the extreme points, Shaweishan and Hankow, will suffice. At Hankow, during March, April and May the general direction of the wind is about the same. The two prevailing winds are from N.E. and S.E., and their frequency is about equal. In June S.E. winds suddenly begin to preponderate, as will be seen by the following table:—

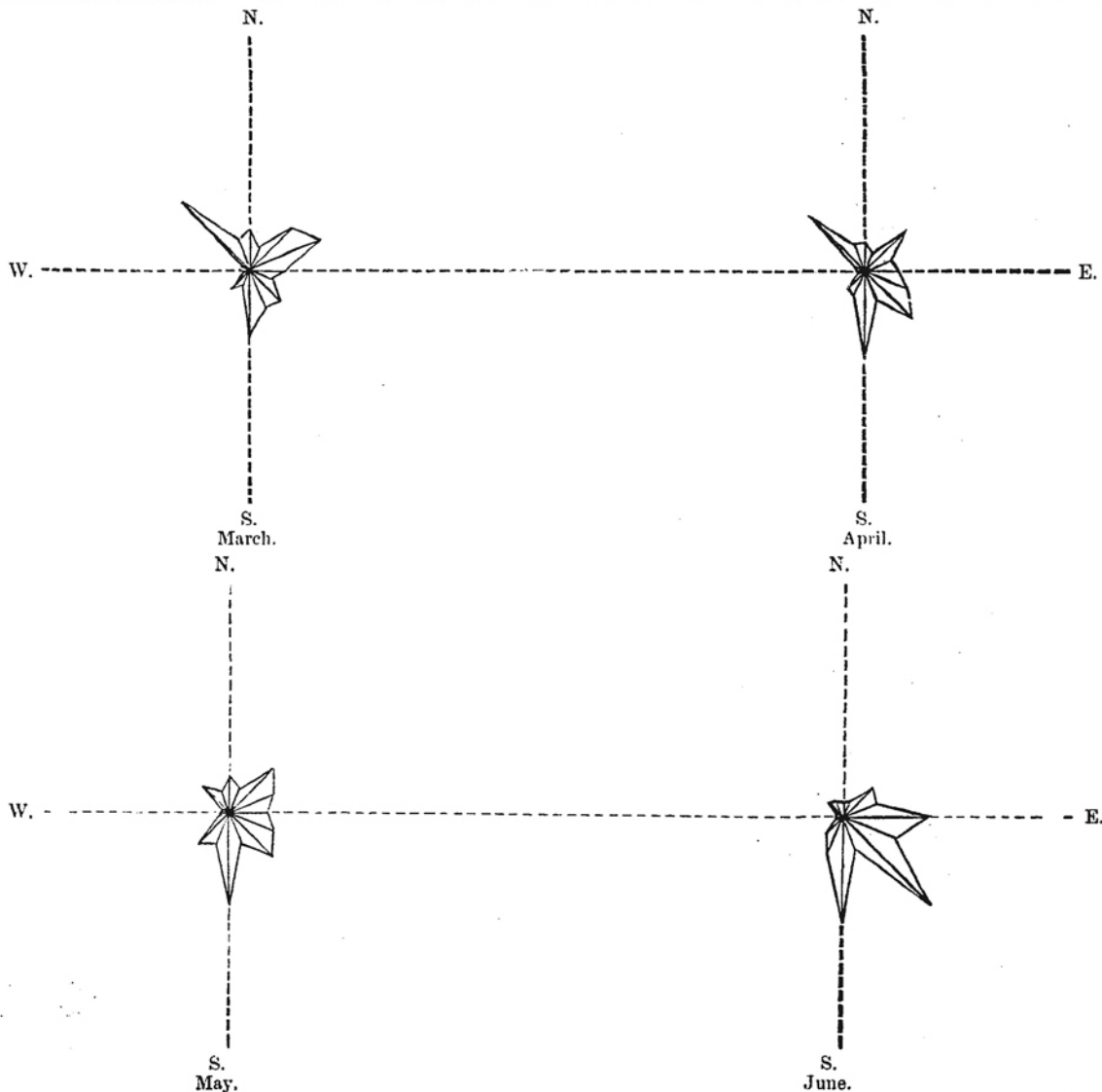
Relative frequency of the 16 principal winds at Hankow:—

	N.	NNE.	NE.	ENE.	E.	ESE.	SE.	SSE.	S.	SSW.	SW.	WSW.	W.	WNW.	NW.	NNW.	Var.	Calm.
March	99	30	177	21	73	59	180	30	64	22	24	0	22	8	43	22	0	126
April	86	30	183	6	67	39	175	25	55	6	64	8	14	3	53	17	0	169
May	81	59	183	30	59	40	172	35	24	3	30	0	21	32	54	32	3	142
June	19	30	84	19	67	54	197	57	76	37	64	3	30	8	35	8	0	143

At Shaweishan the summer monsoon sets in at the same period as at Sicawei. After March, although N.E. winds are still the most frequent, S. winds become more often felt. The polar current diminishes in April; in May the equatorial current prevails; and in June the monsoon has set in. A table similar to that given above for Hankow will confirm these observations and may conclude this article.

Relative frequency of the 16 principal winds at Shaweishan.

	N.	NNE.	NE.	ENE.	E.	ESE.	SE.	SSE.	S.	SSW.	SW.	WSW.	W.	WNW.	NW.	NNW.	Var.	Calm.
March	62	40	94	124	54	35	70	70	105	24	43	3	13	19	148	48	38	11
April	44	30	131	44	56	72	103	53	136	44	36	11	11	17	122	44	33	11
May	59	48	105	81	62	78	91	54	142	56	70	22	13	19	59	38	2	0
June	20	31	61	56	129	91	193	56	165	61	39	0	11	11	32	31	22	14



STANISLAS CHEVALIER, S.J.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 11th October.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.,
Assistant Judge.

HOFFMANN v. LISTERMANN.

This was a claim by a commission agent and general broker to recover \$50 for commissions and services as per account rendered.

Plaintiff, a Jew, said the defendant, a co-religionist, engaged him to negotiate the purchase of the furniture of the Hotel de l'Europe on the Yang-king-pang as well as the occupancy of the place with the owners, Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. Defendant offered to pay plaintiff \$10 if he could get the price of the furniture reduced from \$228 to \$150, and the rent from Tls. 42 to Tls. 35. Plaintiff succeeded in this, and defendant paid for the furniture and a month's rent at Messrs. Sassoon's office. Plaintiff had previously written out the cheque for defendant, who could hardly write but who signed it. The cheque was handed over to Messrs. Sassoon's but the negotiations subsequently fell through and the money was returned. Messrs. Sassoon had paid plaintiff \$3 for finding them defendant as a tenant. Subsequently plaintiff wrote a letter in French to the French Municipal Council asking for a license for defendant for the Hotel de l'Europe, and attended at the Council offices three or four times about it, sometimes with defendant and sometimes without. Defendant did not take the Hotel de l'Europe, because the Council would not grant him a license. Defendant sent plaintiff to other hotels to make offers for them.

Defendant's version of the affair was that, as he was a stranger to Shanghai, plaintiff had offered to show him the way to various offices. They both went to Messrs. Sassoon's, but defendant alone made the purchase, plaintiff saying he had nothing to do with it. With regard to writing the letter to the French Municipal Council, plaintiff volunteered to do that if defendant would stand him a glass. They both went to a public-house, where plaintiff wrote the letter and had a glass of vermuth for which defendant paid. Plaintiff had constantly followed defendant about and had never asked or been promised any payment.

Defendant called as a witness Mrs. Horwitz, keeper of the Travellers inn, Hong-kew, where defendant and his family stayed. She said she had offered, when defendant first came to Shanghai, to show him where Messrs. Sassoon's office was. Afterwards defendant came in with plaintiff and said the young man (plaintiff) had offered to show him the office. Witness warned defendant that plaintiff might charge him for his services. Plaintiff then said he would do it for friendship's sake; and he and defendant went away together.

Plaintiff, in regard to this evidence, denied that any such conversation took place in his presence, or that he used the words imputed to him.

His HONOUR said that even without Mrs. Horwitz's evidence he was inclined to think plaintiff had not made out his case. That, however, made it clear that plaintiff had been rather forcing himself upon defendant than otherwise, and judgment must be for the defendant.

16th October.

AH SING v. MAITLAND.

This was an action brought by a washerman against William Maitland, to recover \$14.14 for work done.

Plaintiff stated that the amount had been owing since the end of 1887, when he ceased to wash for defendant. The latter had constantly put him off with promises to pay.

Defendant admitted owing \$8.80, less \$1 which had been paid to plaintiff by a third person by defendant's orders. Defendant refused to pay any more, because plaintiff had lost several articles of clothing and had not replaced them.

His HONOUR said plaintiff must take the consequences of not bringing his action sooner, as it was absolutely impossible to ascertain now what was the correct amount, and could not recover the full amount claimed. Judgment for \$7.80 and costs.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 13th October.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.,
Assistant Judge.

R. v. BUCHAN.

WILLIAM WALLACE BUCHAN, a quartermaster on board the P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, was charged with stealing nine pieces of wood carvings, a silk shawl, a blanket and a pound of tobacco, worth \$15 in all, the property of John Lewis, able seaman of the American barque *Margaret*.

According to the evidence for the prosecution, it appeared that on Saturday night prosecutor met the accused, who said he belonged to a Blue Funnel steamer. After drinking together they went on board prosecutor's ship, where prosecutor, being the worse for drink, went to sleep on a bench in the cabin where the articles in question were. Upon waking at five o'clock next morning he found that his property and accused had disappeared. Prosecutor went on board both the Blue Funnel steamers in harbour, but could not find accused. After making his complaint at the police station, prosecutor happened to meet in Broadway a man whom he had seen in prisoner's company before, and who told him that prisoner had come on board the *Rohilla* the night before with a blanket full of curios, without knowing where he had obtained them. Prosecutor, accompanied by Detective Jones, accordingly went on board the *Rohilla*, and found prisoner in the quartermasters' cabin. The stolen articles were lying in a berth in the same place, and prisoner said they were his. When told he would be charged with stealing them, he said that rather than go to prison he would settle the matter with Lewis. The detective brought him out of the cabin to the gangway, where prisoner said to Lewis that he would get his things back and that he (prisoner) would give him a couple of dollars. Prisoner also asserted that prosecutor had sold him the things for \$4.50, but at the police station prisoner said this statement was a "bluff" on his part. Prosecutor pointed out that he had bought the shawl and carvings on purpose to take them home to friends, and that it was hardly likely he would have sold them, especially for less than he paid for them.

Prisoner urged that, if he had stolen the things, he would not have placed them openly in a berth where other men could see them; but his Worship pointed out that, prisoner having evidently told prosecutor he belonged to a Blue Funnel steamer, there was no motive for concealing the articles.

Eventually his Worship, who said he had already a strong opinion on the case, remanded the accused till next day.

R. v. GARDNER.

DAVID GARDNER, an engineer out of employment, was summoned for assaulting D. Yoshishima, keeper of a Japanese hotel on the North Soochow Road.

Complainant stated that defendant came into the hotel at a quarter to twelve on Friday night. As he had created a disturbance there before, complainant told him to go away, whereupon defendant struck him on the head with a cane which he was carrying.

Defendant said that when he went to the house complainant took the cane out of his

(defendant's) hand and struck at him with it. Defendant also alleged that after being taken to the police station he went back to the hotel to beg complainant's pardon. Complainant denied that defendant had come back, and his Worship said defendant evidently did not know what he was doing. Complainant's version was much the more probable of the two, and defendant would be fined \$1 and costs (\$1.50). Three days were allowed for payment.

14th October.

R. v. BUCHAN.

WILLIAM WALLACE BUCHAN was charged on remand from the previous day with stealing various articles belonging to John Lewis.

Inspector Kluth stated that the witness for whose attendance the case was adjourned was not present.

His Worship thought further evidence was really not required.

Prisoner, on being asked if he wished the case to be disposed of now, said he did, and urged that when he committed the offence he was the worse for liquor and did not know what he was doing. He asked to be leniently dealt with, on the ground of previous good character and having a widowed mother dependent upon him.

His Worship said he would take into consideration what had been put forward, and would deal with prisoner more leniently than he otherwise would, on hearing that accused had a widowed mother whom he was supporting; but it was too late for prisoner to say that he did not know what he had been doing, as he had previously set up the defence that prosecutor had sold him the things. The case was a very bad one; prosecutor had gone to sleep and prisoner had taken advantage of the opportunity to steal the property. Accused must go to prison for six weeks with hard labour.

R. v. MANN.

F. MANN, manager of the Kiangsui Acid Works, was summoned for assaulting Chiu Ah-ping, a carpenter, on the 9th inst.

Pending the arrival of the interpreter, his Worship asked defendant to give his version of the matter.

Defendant said the affair was a pure accident. He, the complainant, and some others were at work, transferring some soap from a large box to a machine by means of a small box, which complainant passed to another man who handed it to defendant, who passed it to another man who emptied the soap into the machine and handed the box to defendant who threw it back to complainant. After they had been at work some time, just when defendant was throwing the small box back complainant put up his head and the box accidentally struck it. Defendant offered to put something on the bruise, but complainant said "maskee" and went on with his work. Defendant had been very much surprised to receive a summons, and had no doubt complainant had been "put up to" taking these proceedings by some other men who had been in defendant's employ and who, having been prosecuted at the Mixed Court for stealing platinum, had a grudge against defendant.

Complainant, through the interpreter, gave a very different version. He said that when he was putting soap into the machine some fell on the floor and defendant stepped on it. He immediately struck complainant in the face, giving him a black eye, and then kicked him in the side because he did not go on with his work. Complainant worked till the other men left off. He was not hit by the box. Complainant had been standing on a box in order to put the soap into the machine; and defendant pulled him down on to the floor before striking him.

A coolie, called as a witness, deposed that he, and not complainant, had been putting soap into the machine.

Complainant said he had been working before witness came.

Witness, in further examination, said that when he arrived he saw no marks on complainant's face, and complainant said nothing about having been assaulted.

Another witness who was present at the time of the occurrence deposed that he saw no assault.

His Worship said he could only come to the conclusion that complainant's story was untrue and that the charge was a trumped-up one. The case would be dismissed.

U.S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 15th October.

Before Mr. J. A. LEONARD, *Consul-General*, and Messrs. C. H. HUTCHINGS and D. C. JANSEN (Assessors.)

U. S. v. LAXELL.

JOHANN LAXELL, second mate of the American barque *Georgietta*, was charged with having on the 12th inst., on board the *Georgietta* when on the river Yangtze near Woosung, unlawfully wounded John Roach, first mate, with intent to murder him.

Prisoner, who appeared in the dock with his head bandaged, pleaded guilty, saying—My intention was not to wound him, but to have a good fight with him. I happened to have a knife in my hand and I stabbed him.

The Court having ordered a plea of guilty to be entered, Pedro Arones, a Manila seaman, was called, and stated that on the afternoon of the day in question he heard the first mate tell the second mate to go aft. Prisoner replied that it was not his business, and he then took up a chain-hook and struck at prosecutor with it. Roach then knocked prisoner down. Witness saw no more, as he was ordered on to the forecabin.

The captain said he was called at about half-past four by the steward, who said the two mates were fighting. Witness went on deck and saw prisoner bleeding at the face. Witness told them to leave off fighting and to do their work. About an hour and a half afterwards, prosecutor had just stepped out of the cabin after having his supper when he ran back to witness and, indicating his shoulder, cried out that prisoner had stabbed him. After dressing the wound as well as he could witness put prisoner in irons. The first fight between the mates only lasted a few minutes. Prisoner's injuries were not specially severe, being only what were usual in scrimmages of the kind. Prisoner had no business where he was at the time he stabbed the mate.

Prosecutor testified that when he came out of the cabin at ten minutes past six he saw prisoner standing on the left hand side. Witness stepped forward without taking any notice of prisoner, and immediately felt that he had been stabbed. Prisoner then ran forward.

The captain, in reply to the Court, said the knife had not been found.

Prisoner, when asked what he had to say, stated that he was at work near the cabin door when the mate came out. He had not gone there with the intention of stabbing the prosecutor, but was desirous of "having it out" with him; and having already a knife in his hand prisoner had stabbed him.

After a consultation in private with the assessors, the Consul-General gave judgment as follows:—Johann Laxell, it is the sentence of the Court that you pay a fine of \$1,000 and be imprisoned with hard labour in the Consular gaol for two years.

THE KRIPS DEFALCATIONS.

At the Austrian Consulate General on Wednesday before Consul-General Haas and two Assessors (Messrs. Carl Bock and H. Schlichting) a claim was brought by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. against the estate of S. Krips, formerly of Wuhu, but now a bankrupt and in custody of the police.

The amount of the claim was not stated, and the proceedings appeared to correspond to the process of giving proof of debt under English law.

Mr. R. E. WAINWRIGHT appeared in support of the claim, and Mr. Kniffer, trustee of the estate, watched the case on behalf of Krips.

At the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Wainwright applied that at the present stage the proceedings should be private and that the reporters should be excluded. He made the application on behalf of his clients and in the interests of justice. Other proceedings would probably arise out of these, and he thought it would be premature if reports were published at this stage.

Mr. SCHLICHTING said he believed the German courts had only power to exclude reporters in cases of an obscene nature.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said the publication of reports would to a certain extent curtail his power of examining, and would influence him in the questions he would put, if Krips were examined. Mr. Wainwright added that in the British court the judge had frequently requested reporters not to publish certain questions and answers.

Mr. Bock suggested that the Court should request the reporters to omit passages which it considered inadvisable to have made public.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said that would answer his purpose.

After some further conversation the Consul General requested the reporters to retire, saying that he would call them in again when he thought fit.

After an interval of about twenty minutes, the representatives of the Press were recalled. Krips was then found to be present, in company with a policeman, and to be under examination by Mr. Wainwright, in reply to whom the debtor said:

My business connections with the plaintiffs began in 1886 or 1887. They afterwards acted as my agents for the *Anshin Maru*, and the piece goods business which is the subject of this suit was also started at my request. It was during this year that I failed to keep up to my agreement. Mr. Wood asked me, before he went away, to give them a letter guaranteeing that I would not speculate with the goods sent me. I was at that time a heavy loser, but as I had a balance at the bank and a large credit, I thought I could go on and recoup myself. Gibb, Livingston & Co. allowed me Tls. 100,000 credit. At the end of last year or the beginning of this year I owed them a considerable amount, and they wrote me saying that a lakh of taels was a very liberal allowance, and that when that amount was reached they would stop shipments.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT suggested that Mr. Macleod, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., should be asked to explain the circumstances of this alleged credit.

Mr. MACLEOD accordingly stated that some time last year his firm wrote to Krips drawing his attention to the fact that the goods they were sending were mounting up, and that they could not allow outstanding shipments to reach more than Tls. 100,000.

The CONSUL-GENERAL (to Krips)—You considered that letter as a credit to you of Tls. 100,000?

KRIPS—Yes.

Mr. MACLEOD—We had his positive engagement that not a single bale of goods ever left his godowns without payment, and that payment made to us. We had his positive undertaking that he never ordered one bale until it was sold. The prices we invoiced were always the absolute minimum market price here.

KRIPS—I did not like to say I lost on the goods, when I was asked to say I would not speculate with them.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—He admits he gave the undertaking because it was convenient.

KRIPS, in further examination, said he had from the very beginning been selling

goods at less than the invoiced price. He had no doubt Gibb, Livingston & Co charged the goods to him at the Shanghai market price; but the same chops were sold by auction at lower prices at the same time.

The CONSUL-GENERAL—Do not Maitland & Co. sometimes sell piece goods at auction at less than invoice prices?

Mr. MACLEOD—Yes.

In further examination, Krips said he had hoped to recoup himself when he obtained the *Anshin Maru*, but he lost money on the steamer instead. He had lost about Tls. 30,000 on her, including the payment of \$10,000 made to the bankers. He had tried to raise money on her from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as a second mortgage.

The reporters were here requested by the Court, on the application of Mr. Wainwright, to take no note of questions and answers relating to certain transactions at Hankow which are to be the subject of other proceedings.

Examination continued—When I was in Chefoo I made up my mind to run away. At present I do not possess a cent, and there are only a few dollars owing to me. I admit the claim.

In reply to Mr. Schlichting, Mr. Macleod said that once or twice his firm were told that goods were being sold at Wuhu slightly under invoice prices. Krips explained this by stating that some bankers there had more than they wanted, and that they were selling some. Krips himself had not done any of this selling.

At the conclusion of the examination the proceedings were adjourned till Tuesday, by which time it was expected that the debtor's books would arrive from Kobe.

H.G.M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1890.

Before Herr von LOHR (Vice Consul-General) and Messrs. GIPPERICH and BÖNING (Assessors).

SHARP v. BAESSLER.

The hearing of this case, which was before the Court on the 7th and 14th inst., was resumed. Mr. R. E. Wainwright appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant conducted his own case.

At the opening of the proceedings, the President, observing the representative of the *North-China Daily News* present, mentioned that according to the law of 5th April, 1888, it was provided that publication of the proceedings could be prohibited by order of the court when the public order or safety or morality of the State would be endangered by such publicity. He (the President) thought the representative of the Press might remain.

Mr. Wainwright then proceeded to address the Court on behalf of the plaintiff, and urged that defendant's contention—that his partnership in that unfortunate venture, the *Ellis*, was illegal—had nothing to do with the issue. It was a well known principle that when a person not a British subject came to have a share in a British ship, that ship ceased to be British; but it was equally well known that this law was constantly ignored in China; and defendant had no doubt been interested in British ships before and knew this. There was certainly no obligation on plaintiff's part to say anything to defendant on the point. Defendant had money in his hands and helped himself, not because he was frightened but because it suited his convenience. The legality or illegality of his part ownership had nothing to do with the matter. It was no justification for taking Mr. Sharp's money. However, Mr. Sharp was now prepared to make this offer—that if defendant would deliver up the receipt given to him by plaintiff, the latter would recognise defendant's appropriation of plaintiff's money to clear himself out, and plaintiff would take over defendant's share.

After considerable discussion the President asked defendant if he was willing to enter into any arrangement in a friendly way.

Defendant said he had never denied that he was a *bond fide* partner up to the time he found he could be so no longer; but he objected to pay for repairing damage to the ship after that.

The President said defendant must declare definitely whether or not he would accept the offer made by Mr. Wainwright.

Defendant said he was willing to pay the amount as acknowledged by Mr. Sharp in the first statement, Tls. 149.18.

The President thought it was useless after this to expect a settlement, as plaintiff claimed thousands of taels and was only offered Tls. 149.

In reply to Mr. Gipperich, defendant said he had never written to plaintiff asking for permission to use the tea money to cover defendant's losses.

An interval here took place, at the suggestion of the President, to enable the parties to examine certain statements of account prepared by Mr. C. H. Dallas.

On the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Dallas stated that certain items had been agreed upon, but that one of Tls. 863 due to plaintiff was disputed. Plaintiff claimed a share of repairs and loss on working the *Ellu*, and interest on tea advance, which defendant declined to admit.

Defendant said that, not being legally a partner in the ownership of the ship, he declined to pay any portion of the loss.

Mr. Wainwright—But you don't deny that you would have taken your share of the profit, if there had been any?

Defendant—Yes, if I had been allowed.

Defendant further stated that he claimed for commission on the purchase of the *Ellu* under the rules of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. He was entitled to 5 per cent. but had only claimed 2 per cent. because the steamer had been worked at a loss.

Mr. Wainwright rejoined that defendant was not entitled to charge commission at all against his co-owners.

At the close of the evidence, the Court adjourned till Monday next for the consideration of judgment.

INFORMATION FOR WORKING WOMEN.

It is a boast often heard that there are a greater variety of occupations open to women nowadays than ever before. Yet the fact is not without its drawbacks, for women are thus tempted into scores of positions for which they are not fitted, with much consequent misery. Thousands of girls, especially in America, sit all day hammering at typewriters and telegraph instruments, stand on their feet for a dozen hours at a stretch in shops and stores, and bend over desks at some sort of writing, till their muscles and head ache together. In both England and America they labour in factories long hours over hard and monotonous tasks, often in a fearfully bad atmosphere, and for small wages. When they break down, the expense of having physicians, coupled with other costs of illness, is apt to consume their little savings. Therefore any information which will enable them to lessen such an outgo must be welcomed by the host of working women.

On this point a recent letter received by us may throw a ray of light. The writer says: "When a woman has to depend upon her fingers solely for a living it is a terrible thing to fall ill, even though it may be only for a few days or weeks. This was my own situation when I was first taken bad about ten years ago. It began with what I shall have to describe as a heavy, sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, and a sensation of giddiness and faintness whilst at meals. On rising from the table I would often be attacked with palpitation of the heart, which beat so I didn't know what to do with myself. Some days I would not eat a mouthful of solid food, so much afraid was I of the pain it gave me. I have gone without food for three consecutive days and nights, till I thought I must surely starve. At the same time the desire to eat was so great I could have clutched

eagerly at the hardest piece of stale bread. I got so bad I had to lie in bed for days, and grew so weak I could scarcely raise myself on my elbows. I consulted doctor after doctor; I think I must have had not less than a dozen altogether. One called my illness by one name, and the others by other names. No two of them agreed as to what it really was that ailed me. None of them did me any good, though my money went fast enough to pay them, and to buy the medicine they ordered.

"One day I saw in the *Christian Age* an account of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Yet how could I believe in it? I had trusted and hoped, and been deceived so often. Unless—which seldom happens—people get the right medicine at first, it is a wonder to me how they ever get it at all. What made me feel that Mother Seigel's remedy might be of some use I don't know; but I think it was because it was discovered and made by a good woman who had been cured by it herself. At all events I sent for it and began to take it. Up to the time when I write this letter I have taken it seven weeks, and the change it has produced has astonished all who know me. The pain about my heart is entirely gone, and I gain strength every day."

Note—The writer of the above letter requested that her name should not be published. We feel bound to respect her wishes, although we have no doubt she will consent to our giving her name and address to any of her own sex who may desire to write to her, either directly or through us.

A somewhat similar case is that of Mrs. Annie West, of Manor Road, Bournemouth, Hants, who writes under a late date: I desire to inform you of my wonderful recovery after taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I was so low as to be unable to rise from my bed, and thought I should never stand on my feet again. But by the blessing of God, and the use of the Syrup, I am so far recovered as to be able to return to my work. I am a poor widow and have to work for my living, and have on one or two occasions sold some of my things, to buy Seigel's Syrup. For years I could not keep any food down and suffered from terrible headache. Now that I am well once more I shall soon earn back a hundred times over the price of the good medicine that drove away my complaint.

(4) 17, 24 & 31oc 39

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Natal*, for Japan—Mr. and Mrs. E. Ward, Rev., Mrs. and Miss Stevenson and Mr. Whistler.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. A. Vita, and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldman, and Mr. T. Aoki. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Probst, Messrs K. Francis and Jas. McKenzie. For Yokohama—Master White. For London—Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Ogle, and Mr. A. J. H. Carlill.

Per str. *Haeshin*, for Foochow (additional)—Mrs. Hughes, Dr. Reid, and Capt. Fred. Johnson.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, for Hankow—Mrs. Nash. Per str. *Chungking*, for Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Low, Dr. Been, Dr. Stevenson, Dr. and Mrs. Vanschoick and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Crossette, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hoover, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Greenlee, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Austin, Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. McCabe. For Chefoo—Mr. Perry.

Per str. *Nyankin*, for Hankow—Dr. and Mrs. McCartney.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Hertz.

Per str. *Haeshin*, for Foochow—Miss Ferguson.

Per str. *Shanghai*, for Chinkiang—Rev. Mr. Collyer.

Per str. *Kowshing*, for Ningpo—Misses Butler, Lattimore and Britton.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, for Chinkiang—Mr. C. C. Bojesen. For Hankow—Colonel Vogel.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Mr. A. Deck, child and servant.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Natal*, from Marseilles for Shanghai—Seven Sisters, Miss Coutts, Rev. Warner, Messrs. Eyrel, Allene and Coutts. From Saigon—Seven French sailors. From Hongkong—Mrs. A. R. de Souza and child, Mrs. V. B. de Souza and 2 children, Miss dos

Santos, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tavares and family; Messrs. Corsar, Rodyk, Chin Nam and l'Abbe Oudot. For Japan—Messrs. Cocq-Port, and Newland, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques and son.

Per str. *Neckar*, from Bremen, &c.—Mrs. O. Messing and children, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Meyer, Messrs. A. Holm, G. Baur, H. J. Mandl, Angus Walker, T. W. Jamieson and Dr. Kuri Liu.

Per str. *Calédonien*, from Japan for Shanghai—Mrs. Bredon, child and amah, Mrs. Sutherland, Misses Sherwood and Clarke, Messrs. Münter, Milon, Mathisen, Price and van Slaars. For Hongkong—Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Palmer, Capelle, Pleuis and Baron de Gunzburg. For Singapore—Mr. H. Herron. For Marseilles—Capt. Mayet and Mr. and Mrs. Khroncherski.

Per str. *Kobe Maru*, from Yokohama, &c.—Mrs. Swain, Dr. Ida Stevenson, Miss R. R. Been, Mr. Uchidez, Dr. G. P. Smyth, Mrs. E. P. Low, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Hoare, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Taft and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Headland, Miss Macintyre, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Greenlee, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Prof. Butler, Mr. H. H. Lightwood, Mrs. Oyea and the Stanley Opera troupe (34).

Per str. *Higo Maru*, from Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. von Meyeren and child, Mrs. and Miss Hunt, and Mr. Nash.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. Fowler (U.S. Consul), Mr. Wilson and 2 Sisters of Charity.

Per str. *Sual*, from Hankow—Messrs. Haus and Meyers.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Mr. Kirby.

Per str. *Canton*, from Hongkong—Mr. Bidwell.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Meigs and amah, Mr. Ledru.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Dr. Buller, Messrs. C. McCaslin and Gould.

Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Messrs. Moule and Elwin.

Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Mr. Vizonzinovich.

Per str. *Chungking*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Messrs. J. P. Wake, A. Marquist and Brumfield, Mother Berkman, Sister Baptista.

Per str. *Nyankin*, from Hankow—Messrs. Whistler and Scott.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow—Mr. Aug. Debesse.

Per str. *Hangchow*, from Amoy—Messrs. Goppel and Bunes.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Foochow—Messrs. A. Peine and E. Frandon and servant, Capt. Soderman.

Per str. *Yiksang*, for Newchwang—2 Sisters of Charity.

Per str. *Canton*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Miss Van Tassel, Messrs. J. Rambert and Lawrence.

Per str. *Newchwang*, for Foochow—Capt. Nesbitt.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Ollerdesen and family, Misses Tunk and Rowe, and Mr. Grant.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		WIND.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		Thermometer in shade		Initials.
	0 A.M.	Attracted Therm.		Force.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. Min.	
Oct. 11	30.10	67.5	N.E.	1	67.5	64.0	72.0 63.0	R.
12	30.20	71.0	E.	4	71.0	65.0	73.5 64.0	R.
13	30.20	67.0	N.E.	3	67.0	65.0	73.5 63.0	R.
14	30.35	64.0	"	2	64.0	62.0	68.5 61.0	C.
15	30.38	64.5	"	2	64.5	59.0	68.0 59.0	C.
16	30.30	64.0	"	2	64.0	58.0	67.0 59.0	C.
17	30.05	64.0	N.W.	1	64.0	62.0	67.0 60.0	R.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1, to 12, estimated.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 16th October, 1890.

PIECE GOODS.—Another week of extreme lassitude has gone by, which, recurring at this time of the year when business is usually brisk, gives a very ominous appearance to the erstwhile active Autumn trade. In addition, too, some well-informed dealers, who are in a position to judge, have announced that business for the season is really closed, and although it is difficult to believe this, with the continued reports of the barrenness of stocks in the consuming districts, it is certain that the time is getting very short wherein anything can be done, for we are now within a month of the date when the last steamer left for Newchwang in 1889, and the season appears to be much earlier this year. Whether this accounts for the poor prices offered by the natives at present remains to be seen, but certain it is that they are bidding lower rates than when Exchange was at its highest, and it looks more than likely that Importers, in many cases, will be forced to accept considerably below Invoice cost for some of their goods, if they wish to clear out before the Spring, although, from a question asked in a Consular Court here recently, there appears to be a doubt in some quarters as to whether they are ever guilty of doing such a thing! However, the actual trade of the week in spot goods has been exceedingly small, but at just a shade better price, which is also shown at the later auctions. Indent business has been limited and confined almost entirely to specialities.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—Settlements, even including one or two made at the close of last week, do not aggregate more than 45,000 pieces, at the following currencies—*Blue China Woman* and *Red Goose* £1.32, *Red Herald* £1.37½, *Red Dragon* £1.38 (less 1 per cent.), *Red 2 Lion and Fly* £1.40, *Two Fls* £1.48, *Three Feet* £1.57½, *Woman and Frog* £1.60, *Hand and Branch* £1.67½ (less 1 per cent.) *Deuchurs* *Engle* £1.71 and *Soldier* £1.80. Holders are asking higher prices to compensate for the fall in exchange, but the demand, apparently, is not sufficient to enforce this to any extent. At auction prices are slightly firmer on the whole.

Light Weights.—A further lot of 5lb *Messenger* at £0.72½ (less 1 per cent.) is the only transaction reported privately, and at auction rates are slightly better.

Heavy Weights.—No private transactions are mentioned, though at the public sales a decided improvement is observable all round, which is wanted badly, as some of the commoner qualities must be losing heavily.

12-lbs.—The only sale reported for some time is 500 pieces *Three Feather* at £2.45. Importers have been unable to make much reduction in the price of the better makes as the home cost is so high. The commoner qualities are weak at auction.

White Shirtings. The only sale published is a few common 64-reel at £1.32 for Tientsin. For best makes a fair demand continues, but generally it is very languid and does not keep pace with the Import. At auction prices do not show much change.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—In *English* makes a few transactions have taken place, but sellers seem to prefer to keep them quiet, which usually augurs a concession in price, though on this occasion it should not, as rates have improved at auction—the disparity, however, may be the reason!

8-lbs.—These also look firmer at auction, but a few indents for special makes seem to constitute the private business.

Romany.—A fair demand continues for 6-lb at steady prices, sales of 6,000 pieces being reported at £1.07 for *Peacock* and *Dragon* and *Flag* and £1.08 for *Season's Gold Eagle* and *Lion*.

Jeans.—*English*—A few indents are reported in the book, but no sales of spot cargo. In *Dutch* a sale of 900 pieces *Stork* is mentioned at £1.62½.

Drills.—*English*—Enquiry continues for qualities between £2.00 and £2.50, but they appear to be scarce. A few *Blue 3 Men* at £2.15 and *Elephant and Snake* at £2.20, as before, are the only transactions recorded.

American.—Nothing fresh has transpired, but buyers do not appear quite so eager to purchase at the old rates and clearances are slower.

Sheetings.—There is nothing reported in either make. The demand for *American* continues to slacken and deliveries are not quite so free. According to latest advices from the States the supply for next season is likely to be moderate of both *threes* and *Drills*.

Cotton Yarn.—*English*.—Clearances of indent and "to arrive" cargo continue to keep satisfactory, but the only fresh sale reported is some *Two-fold 30/32s* at £80.00.

Bombay.—The market is quiet and business has been on a smaller scale, though at unchanged prices, sales amounting to 1,098 bales as follows:—

No. 6s., 50 bales.—*Leopold* £45½.

No. 10s., 40 bales.—*Ripon* £46½ and *Currimbhoy* £50½.

No. 12s., 75 bales.—*Sadashii* £50½ and *David* £51½.

No. 16s., 163 bales.—*Ripon* and *Swonderdness (Mule)* £52½, *Anglo Indian* £53½, *Suzerain*, *Palki* and *Mazagon* £55, and *Currimbhoy* £55½.

No. 20s., 730 bales.—*Beg Mohamed* £53½, *Mahabuzmee* £53½, *Star of India (Mule)* £54, *Queen* and *Presidency* £54½, *Alexandria (Eagle)* and *Victoria (Ring)* £56½, *James Greaves* £57, *Wine Carrier* £57½ and *Connaught* £58.

No. 24s., 40 bales.—*Alexandria (Man Head)* and *Bullock chops* £59½.

Fancy Goods.—Business in this department appears to be very limited, but it is said that clearances in most descriptions go on satisfactorily.

Woollens.—The quantity of *Camlets*, in fact all *Woollens*, sold at auction this week has been further curtailed by the non-arrival of supplies, but prices have not benefitted to any great extent, and, as the accumulation later on will have to be worked off in larger quantities weekly, the advantage will probably soon be lost. A sale of 200 pieces *Medium* quality has been made privately at a fair price compared with auction chops. *Long Ells* are in better demand and show improvement both at auction and private sale, a further 600 pieces *V. Scarlet* being taken at £1.0, while some indent business is also spoken of. *Lastings* are steady at public sale. *Spanish Stripes* on the whole are a little firmer, some of the outside colours realising good prices.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Alex. Biefield's Report of 17th October:—My last report was dated the 10th instant, and since then a change still keeps a downward tendency which makes contracts difficult, no one seeming to know what to do. It is customary at the present time for contracts to be entered into for delivery after Chinese New-year, but in consequence of the uncertainty of exchange Importers are at a loss to know what to do.

LEAD.—Some 210 tons "spot" L.B. have changed hands at £3.95 to £4, and "to arrive" about 250 tons, December shipment, have been sold at £4 15 to £4 23, but there are no buyers at these prices at the close.

NAILED IRON.—100 tons *Belgian* have been sold at £2 05. Natives are selling *Sobiers* at a fair margin on their purchases, but do not seem inclined to lay in further stocks at present rates.

IRON WIRE.—An invoice of 100 casks, Nos. 20 to 25, has been placed at £3.70.

OLD IRON.—Small sales have taken place at auction, and goods arriving for native account are being disposed of at profitable results.

STEEL.—1,000 boxes *Crown chop* were sold at £3.57½.

STRAITS TIN.—After an advance of 50 cents per picul, the market has declined and remains quiet at £25, nominal.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.—Sales reported are:—100 cases 14 oz. upwards at £18.50, and 70 cases *Yellow Metal*

Sheathing, 14/16, and ordinary assortment, at £17.50.

SANDALWOOD. 11,000 piculs are reported sold at £1.50. The market closes firm with offers at £1.75.

MATCHES.—With the exception of a sale of 20 cases *Woman chop*, *Vienna*, at £16.25, there has been nothing done in this line.

SOAP remains dull and neglected.

WINDOW GLASS.—1,000 cases *German* are reported done at £2.35.

NEEDLES.—Are selling in a small way at previous rates, but there is little demand for round lots.

DYES AND COLOURS.—Business under this heading continues slack, and sales are difficult to effect. 200 cases *Emerald Green* were sold at £21 to £22, and 20 cases *Prussian Blue* at £30; 2,500 tins *Magenta*, *Butterfly*, at 59½ cents; 1,700 tins *Violet*, *Woman chop* 19 cents.

STEARIN CANDLES.—Further sales of 9 oz. have been made at £1.16½ to £1.20, 12 oz. at £1.65.

Kerosene Oil.—Native ring price is £1.45 for *Devoes* "spot"; "to arrive" there are sellers at £1.25, January delivery, and £1.20 October-November sailing shipment.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—*Malwa (new)* £380, (old) £395; *Patna (new)* £357, and *Benares (new)* £352.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's circular of 16th October:—London telegrams quote silk—dull. Deliveries of *Chinas* to 13th instant 400 bales.

RAW SILKS.—Exchange has fallen nearly 4 per cent. since the date of our last report and more activity has resulted, settlements for the week reaching quite 2,000 bales. The market closes firm without much change in tael quotations.

TSATLES.—About 1,000 bales have been placed at £362½ for *Gold Stork* and at £307½ for *Gold Kilin*.

HANGCHOWS.—Fifty bales have changed hands at £293½ for *Pagoda*, *Ting-how*.

TAYSAM.—Purchases include 250 bales of *Kahings*, 50 bales of 9+12 *Moss*, 50 bales of *Chincums* and 10 bales of *Skins*.

YELLOW SILKS.—Settlements are about 300 piculs at £257½ to 277½ for Shantung, at £270 to 275 for Mienchow, at £215 for Fooyung and at £167½ for Sz-chong.

Arrivals.—As per Customs Returns from the 9 h to the 15th October are about 1,200 bales of White Silks and 170 piculs of Yellow Silks.

RE-REELS.—Sales for the week are about 200 piculs at \$5 advance.

WILD SILKS.—Market quiet. It is now definitely stated that the new crop will be fifty per cent. short as compared with last year, or say a total of 8,000 piculs available for export.

WASTE SILKS.—Sales include Long Shantung No. 1 at £30½, Szechuen Frisonnets, middling cargo, at £26 and Pierced Tussock Cocoon, 64% Silk, at £43.

SHANTUNG PONGRES.—No Market.

Purchases include:—**TSATLERS.**—Gold Stork £362½, Large Elephant II £362½, III £337½, Bird "Fung-ling" £36½, Bird "Chun-ling" £337½, Gold Lion £317½, Gold Kiliu £307½. **HANGCHOW TSATLERS.**—Pagoda Ting-how £288½. **RE-REEL TSATLERS.**—Market No. 1 £367½, II £357½, III £347, Good common £307½. **TAYSAAM.**—Wh. K-h. Gold Lily Flower Tinghow £357½, Gold Lion extra I £335, Gold Lion I £315, Gold Lily Flower Near £317½, Green Kahing M £297½, 9/12 Moss Green Stork II £290, III £267½, Double Butterfly II £270. **CHINCUMS.**—Tiger Extra I £325, Tiger I £315. **SKINS.**—Double Man III £235½. **YELLOW SILK.**—Shantung £257½ a 277½, Mienchow £270 a 275, Fooyung £215, Sz-chong £167½.

	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
Settlements for this mail + ...	about 2,000	1,100	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,500 bales.
" for the season + ...	24,000	37 0 0	20,000	26,500	26,500	18,500 "
Stock \$	13,500	11,500	13 000	16 500	12 500	13,500 "
Total arrivals \$	37,500	48,500	33,000	43,000	39,000	32,000 "

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this market.

\$ Including old Silk.

	*England.	*France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk	1,621	11,555	13,176	1,251	263	415	15,105 bales.
" Yellow "	40	2,139	2,179	17	1,143	140	3,479 "
" Wild "	578	2,481	3,059	18	...	34	3,111 "
.....	2,339	16,175	18,414	1,286	1,406	559	21,695 "
Against in 1889-90	3,274	28,229	31,503	1,621	1,206	636	34,966 "
" 1888-89	2,318	12,857	15,175	1,469	1,145	922	18,711 "
Export—Waste Silk	5,118	14,692	19,810	86	...	6	19,902 piculs
" Cocoons	1,926	1,465	3,391	866	21	182	4,460 "

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 440 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

" " " to Continent.

Tea.—From Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Report of 13th September:—Business reported since the 29th ulto., is as under:—

	1890.	1889.		1890.	1889.
Settlements	nil.	half chests.		4,000 half-chests.	
Shipments to Shanghai on native account	1,300			53,000	
The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular:—					
HANKOW TEA.	1890.	1889.	KIUKIANG TEA.	1890.	1889.
Settlements	495,600	560,000	Settlements	327,900	306,230
Shipments to Shanghai on native account	70,300	170,000	Shipments to Shanghai on native account	18,900	47,490
Stock	47,000	43,000	Stock, nominal		
Arrivals	612,900	775,000	Arrivals	346,800	353,720

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular last year is as under:—

	1890.	1889.
For London and America	278,500 half-chests.	367,490 half-chests.
" Russia	545,000	498,840
	823,500	866,330

The Export to date as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

Season 1890 x 91	43,047,700 lbs.	Re-exports	23,036,000 lbs.
" 1889 x 90	49,500,000	"	20,630,204 "
" 1888 x 89	57,000,000	"	17,108,000 "
" 1887 x 88	66,000,000	"	21,230,417 "

The following are the departures for London:—

As per last report in 4 steamers 11,519,735 lbs. |

Against in 6 steamers last year 16,051,124 " |

Departures for Odessa:—

As per last report in 8 steamers 22,742,451 lbs. |

Against in 6 steamers last year 16,797,177 lbs. |

For Tientsin direct:—

28th July, Si-ngan 1,392,710 lbs. |

FREIGHTS.—Through rate to London, 35/- per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The comparative quotations are as under:—

	1890.	1889.		1890.	1889.
On London, Bank Bills on demand	5/0	4/4½	On Shanghai, Bank Bills on demand	2½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Credits, 4 months' sight	5/0½	4/5½	3 days' sight Private	3½	3½
Do. 6	5/1	4/5½	On Hongkong, Bank Bills on demand	29	29

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI AND YANGTSE PORTS.

	1890-91.		1889-90.	
Black.		Green.		Total.
To Great Britain	22,590,101	2,088,042	24,678,143 lb.	38,128,132
" Russia direct	22,920,347	47	22,920,394 "	17,941,240
" America	5,145,343	10,537,777	15,683,120 "	4,103,918
And from all China				8,034,253
To Great Britain	48,341,442	2,088,042	50,429,484 lbs.	64,392,850
" United States from China and Japan				2,829,040
				67,221,890 lbs.

EXPORT OF TEA TO NORTHERN PORTS.

To Russian Manchuria.

To Tientsin.

From Hankow and Shanghai.

From Foochow.

Total.

	Black Tea.	Brick Tea.	Green Tea.	Black Tea.	Brick Tea.	Dust.	Green Tea.	Black.	Brick.	Total.
1890 x 1891	1,356,190	3,667,769	130	11,978,986	9,000,983	15,440	179,503	1,449,567	78,416	27,727,584 lb.
1889 x 1890	1,108,636	3,218,580	107	10,231,290	14,868,717	43,610	78,522	2,193,622	5,013	31,783,177 "

Freight.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 17th October:—Since our last circular was issued nothing has transpired to vary the position of our home freight markets. Rates remain unchanged and although business cannot be said to have been brisk during the interval under review yet steamers have managed to fill the space allotted to this port mainly by shipments received from the North. Coastwise.—There has been a good demand for tonnage and rates have advanced. From Wuhu to Whampoa several steamers have been fixed and further tonnage is enquired for. Newchwang to Amoy.—There is a small demand at quotations. Newchwang to Swatow.—Several settlements have been made by the regular liners at prices ranging from 23 to 25 cents per picul, which for the present has satisfied native requirements. Nagasaki to Shanghai.—There is very little business offering.

For London via usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—The O.S.S. Co. *Deucalion* sailing to-day, leaves the berth to the Mutual S. S. *Oopack* and P & O. extra boat a.s. *Hongkong*, both of which will meet with quick despatch. Rate of freight 35s. per ton for tea and general cargo.

For New York via usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—The s.s. *Thorndale* is on the berth and has already the greater portion of her cargo engaged; she is advertised for despatch on the morning of 19th instant. The s.s. *Altanover* shortly due from Japan will follow. Rate of freight for Tea and Braid 40s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, other cargo 35s. per ton. Via the Cape:—The *Nancy Pendleton* and *Annie H. Smith* are on the berth, the former will probably sail on 21st instant, calling at Hongkong to fill up her small amount of vacant space.

Departures for London via Foochow and Suez Canal:—The s.s. *Glenfalus* 5th instant; O. S. S. Co. s.s. *Jason* 12th instant.

Departure for New York via Suez Canal:—The Union Line s.s. *Northern* 7th instant.

Departures for Puget Sound:—The British ship *Stamboul* 6th instant; British ship *Elen A. Reed* 9th instant.

Departure for Vancouver:—The Canadian Pacific Line s.s. *Abyssinia* 4th instant.

Quotations are:—Newchwang to Swatow, 25 Mex. cents per picul. Newchwang to Amoy, 20 Mex. cents per picul small enquiry. Newchwang to Whampoa, 27 Mex. cents per picul. Wuhu to Whampoa, 16 candareens per picul firm. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.10 per ton of coal nett, for steamers.

Settlement during the fortnight:—*Glengarry*, British steamer, 1,956 tons register, Wuhu to Whampoa, 11 candareens per picul, 10 lay days. *Aslington*, British steamer, 809 tons register, Wuhu to Whampoa, 2 trips, 12 candareens per picul, quick despatch. *Lyemmon*, British steamer, 1,235 tons register, Wuhu to Whampoa, 1 trip, 12 candareens per picul, quick despatch. *Ningpo*, German steamer, 762 tons register, Wuhu to Whampoa, 12 candareens per picul, quick despatch. *Oopack*, British steamer, 1,731 tons register, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.10 per ton Coal despatch.

No disengaged vessel is port.

Coal.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report of 17th October: We have absolutely nothing of interest to report regarding coals; the market is, and has been, very quiet and few transactions have taken place; as long as rates between this and Nagasaki keep so low we can look for no improvement. **CARDIFF:**—No sales of any consequence have been made. **AMERICAN ANTHRACITE:**—A sale of about 180 tons at \$3.50 is the only business to report. **AUSTRALIAN:**—Wollongong—From last advices the strikes still continue but though it was expected that everything would shortly be settled, up to date we have had no confirmation of this; our market is still firm and holders are strong in their demands, small lots only changing hands at very profitable prices. It is impossible to give a reliable quotation for cargoes, and those given below must be considered purely nominal. **JAPAN:**—The only business that we have heard of has been the settlement of contracts of Takasima dust on private terms.

Cardiff, ex godown 13.00 firm.

American Anthracite, ex godown 8.50 nominal.

Sydney, Wollongong, ex sailing ship 9.25 firm.

Steamer cargo ex godown 9.25 "

Newcastle, N.S.W., ex godown 9.00 nominal.

Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown 5.75 firm.

" Small " 4.50 "

" Miike Lump " 5.25 sales

Japan, Miike Small, ex godown 4.60 sales.

" Imabuki, ex godown 2.95 quiet.

" Keelung, Lump, ex godown 4.75 nominal.

" Hayama " 4.50 "

" Okuzen " 3.00 "

" Namazutsu, ex godown 4.50 firm.

" Dust " 3.00 no stock.

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—Mixed Japan, 3,970 tons; Miike Lump, 3,738 tons; Takasima Dust, 1,508 tons; total, 9,216 tons.

Shares.—The business of the week comprises Hongkong Banks, old cum sold at 221 per cent. prem., old at 188 per cent. prem., exchange 73, and new at \$250, exchange 73. North-China Insurance have been sold at \$295 and 300, and Cantons at \$120, cum div., Pootung Wharf shares at \$62½ and 70, Trust and Loan, ordinary at \$14, and Founders' at \$300 and 775, Shanghai-Sumatra at \$1,000, Sheridan Mines at \$270, Selamas at \$2 and 2½, Imuris at \$9, and Raubs at \$1.30, and Chinese Loan Bonds, Issue B, at \$282½ plus accrued interest.

Exchange.—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 4s. 8½d. a 4s. 8½d. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 8½d. a 4s. 8½d. Bank Bills, 4 months sight, 4s. 9½d. a 4s. 9½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 4s. 9½d. a 4s. 9½d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 10½d. a 4s. 10½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 9½d. a 4s. 9½d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 10½d. a 4s. 10½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Frs. 5.99; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 6.10 a 6.11, 6 months' sight, 6.13 a 6.14. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 4.90. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 84½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per cent. discount 27½; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 28. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, 7½. Private Bills, 30 days' sight, 72. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 304½. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 305½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Peking, 98 touch, \$240.00. Silver Bars, \$111.00. Mexican dollars, \$73.05. Carolus dollars, \$96.00. Copper Cash, 1,360. Native Interest, mace 2.1. Bar Silver in London, per oz 49½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Fergusson's Circular.)

October	Bar Silver per oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	N. YK	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T. Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.		T/T.	Russ. T/T.
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
11th.....	50	4.9½	4.9½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	6.22/6.25	6.22/6.25	4.96	83½	27½	72½/73	304½
13 h.....	50	4.9½	4.9½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.11	4.11	4.11½	6.23/6.26	6.24/6.27	4.99	83	27½	72½/73	305
14th.....	50	4.9½	4.9½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.11	4.10½	4.11½	6.22/6.25	6.24/6.27	4.99	83½	27½	72½/73	305
15th.....	49½	4.8½	4.9½	4.9½	4.10½	4.10	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	6.15/6.18	6.18/6.21	4.94	83	27½	72½	304½
16th.....	49½	4.8½	4.8½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	6.07/6.10	6.09/6.12	4.87	85½	27½	72½	304½
17th.....	49½	4.8½	4.8½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	4.9½	6.10/6.13	6.10/6.13	4.90	84½	27½	72½	304½

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 16th October comprised the following Goods:—

Fluctuations for the week ending 22nd October 1914, compared with the corresponding week last year.																			
For the week.			Previous week.			Corresponding week last year.			For the week.			Previous week.			Corresponding week last year.				
Grey Shirtings.....	25,763	pcrs. against	10,200	pcrs. and	24,240	pcrs.	Velvets .....	.....	pcrs. against	60	pcrs. and	60	pcrs.	.....	pcrs. against	60	pcrs. and	60	pcrs.
White Shirtings	9,942	"	9,510	"	5,910	"	Velveteens .....	.....	"	.....	"	.....	"	.....	"	.....	"	.....	"
T-Cloths	4,725	"	6,050	"	4,930	"	Cotton Yarn	5	bales	"	.....	"	.....	"	.....	"	.....	"	.....
Drills, English	180	"	180	"	1,050	"	Cumlets	750	pcrs.	1,220	"	1,120	pcrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jeans	150	"	.....	"	230	"	Long Ellis	540	"	500	"	460	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheetings, English 44" ..	440	"	400	"	200	"	Lastings	220	"	417	"	340	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey Reds	150	"	150	"	.....	"	Spanish Stripes ..	552	"	666	"	546	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PIECE GOODS.

At Nie-kie, 11th October.—

Cotton Lastings.—Plain—150 pieces; *Three Stars Scarlet* £1.60, *Gentian* £1.65, and *Green* £1.75.*Striped*—88 pieces; *Fish and Fork* £1.46½, *Monster* £1.53.*Figured*—420 pieces; *Woman* £1.14, *Beggar* £1.41, *百禄* £1.74, *Five Man* £1.95½, *Dragon and Phoenix* £2.20/41, *No Chop*£2.23, *Gold Ship*, *Lavender* £2.06, and *Gentian* £2.07.**Printed Twills.**—Assorted—40 pieces; *Jhivi* £0.87½.**Printed T-Cloths.**—Assorted—410 pieces; *Monster* £1.04/09, 2 *Woman* £1.09½, 3 *Star* £1.19½, and *Girl* £1.12.**Do.**—8-lbs.—100 pieces; *Blue Jeans* £1.19.**Grey Shirtings.**—10-lbs.—56 pieces; *百禄* £1.92½.**Handkerchiefs.**—Blue—400 doz. *福喜* £0.37½/39.**Cotton Yarn.**—No. 30.—English—6 bales—*Red Lion* £65 25.

At Tsay-wo, 13th October.—

White Irishes.—155 pieces; *Red Crest* £1.79½/80½.

Double Printed T-Cloths.—100 pieces; Blue and White \$1.23 1/30
Horizontal Chintzes.—180 pieces; Assorted \$1.20 1/2
Cotton Spanish Stripes.—Gentian.—24 pieces; Running St'g \$0.14 1/2
 At Tu-ko, 14th October—
Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—1,000 pieces; Steamer \$1.06/06 1/2
 8.4-lbs.—3,892 pieces; Blue Eagle \$1.06 1/2, Man and Horse \$1.16 1/2/16 3/4, Black Fisherman \$1.19/20, Green Fisherman \$1.29 1/2, Silver Steamer \$1.30 1/2/31, Blue Horse Head \$1.39 1/2/40, Blue Fisherman \$1.58 1/2/59 1/2, and Blue Dragon \$1.53/53 1/2
 10-lbs.—150 pieces; Man and Horse \$1.47 1/2/48 1/2
 12-lbs.—80 pieces; Man and Horse \$1.91
T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1,225 pieces; Blue Eagle \$1.00, Red Dog Head \$1.09 1/2/09 1/2, Man and Horse No. 2 M.T. \$1.12 1/2/12 1/2, Silver Steamer \$1.22 1/2/22 1/2, 7.4-lbs.—150 pieces; Gold B 2 \$1.39 1/2, do. A1 \$1.44 1/2
 8-lbs.—660 pieces; Man and Horse M.T. No. 2 \$1.26/26 1/2, do. No. 1 \$1.30 1/2/31, Silver Steamer \$1.33 1/2/33 1/2, 8.4-lbs.—120 pieces; Gold B 2 \$1.69 1/2, do. A1 \$1.80
 At E-ro, 15th October—
Grey Shirtings.—5-lbs.—500 pieces; Red Peacock \$0.70 1/2/71
 8.4-lbs.—4,205 pieces; Black Tea Caddy XX \$1.31/31 1/2, Blue 2 Duck \$1.32 1/2, Blue 3 Duck \$1.37 1/2, Red Crab \$1.42 1/2/43, Blue Crab \$1.45, Blue Bell XX \$1.60 1/2/60 1/2, Blue Tea Caddy DDD \$1.69 1/2, Blue 2 Tea Caddy \$1.81 1/2 and Eagle XX \$1.68 1/2
 10-lbs.—1,100 pieces; Red Crab \$1.78 1/2, Blue Crab XX \$1.82/82 1/2, Blue Bell \$1.87/88 and Blue Tea Caddy DDD \$2.18
 11-lbs.—350 pieces; Blue Bell \$2.10/10 1/2, Umbrella ES P. \$2.20 1/2
 12-lbs.—400 pieces; Blue Tea Caddy \$2.06/06 1/2
White Shirtings.—72-reed—300 pieces; Gold Tea Caddy \$1.76 1/2, 64-reed—489 pieces; Red Tea Caddy \$1.41/41 1/2, Blue Dragon No. 1 \$1.57 1/2
T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—910 pieces; Red Peacock \$0.99 1/2, Red Tea Caddy \$1.15/15 1/2, Blue Tea Caddy \$1.20 1/2, and Blue Dragon and Flag \$1.12
Figured Orleans.—Assorted, 240 pieces; Woman \$2.36/40
Turkey Reds.—4-lbs.—150 pieces; Gold Lion \$1.54 1/2/55
Embossed Velvets.—60 pieces; No Chap \$0.07.3/07.9
 At E-teh-te, 15th October—
Figured Cotton Lastings.—508 pieces; Stork on Cloud \$2.10
Printed T-Cloths.—250 pieces; Two Men \$0.66
Taffachelas.—300 pieces; Dah Teh Lee \$0.65/71
White Shirtings.—100 pieces; Squirrel \$1.59/90
 At Yuen-fong, 16th October—
Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—1,800 pieces; Lotus \$0.77, Two Men \$0.81/81 1/2
 7-lbs.—2,100 pieces; Blue Britannia \$1.08 1/2/08 1/2, Blue 4-Sister \$1.14 1/2, and Blue 3-Students \$1.25 1/2
 8.4-lbs.—5,665 pieces; House \$1.13 1/2, Two Men \$1.12 1/2/12 1/2, Blue Britannia \$1.22 1/2, Blue 4-Sisters \$1.35 1/2/35 1/2, Blue 3-Students \$1.35 1/2/36, Blue Double Shield \$1.4 1/2/40 1/2, Red do. \$1.42 and Five Brothers \$1.70
 10-lbs.—1,750 pieces; Blue Britannia \$1.58/58 1/2, Red Britannia \$1.79 1/2/80, Red 3-Students \$1.82, Red Emperor's Birthday \$1.56/56 1/2, and Red 4-Sister AAA \$2.00
 10.12-lbs.—400 pieces; Painted Britannia \$2.19
 11-lbs.—1,000 pieces; Painted 3 Students \$2.14 1/2
 12-lbs.—1,320 pieces; Loo-loo-tung \$1.97 1/2, Soldier \$2.21 1/2/22 1/2, and Nine Lions \$2.18 1/2/19 1/2
White Shirtings.—64-reed, 3,300 pieces; House bright \$1.38 1/2/39 1/2, do. dull \$1.38/38 1/2, Blue Double Lighthouse bright \$1.42/42 1/2, do. dull \$1.40 1/2
 72-reed—5,600 pieces; White and Gold 3-Students \$1.80 1/2/50 1/2, do. Star \$1.74, Red 2 Sister \$1.82 1/2/83, Red Double Lighthouse bright \$1.83/83 1/2, do. dull \$1.84 1/2/85 1/2, do. Star \$1.82, Red Gold Star, bright \$2.00 1/2 and do. dull \$1.96 1/2
T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—910 pieces; Blue Lion \$1.12 1/2, Blue 3 Students \$1.09 1/2, Red 3-Students \$1.24 1/2, and Red Double Shield \$1.13 1/2
 8-lbs.—650 pieces; Blue Lion \$1.30 1/2/30 1/2 and Painted 3 Students \$1.56 1/2
Sheetings.—English.—14-lbs.—140 pieces; Lion on Cloud \$2.24 1/2/25 1/2 and Old Man Head \$2.60
Drills.—English.—14-lbs.—120 pieces; Britannia \$2.40 and Old Man Head \$2.63 1/2
Do. do. 15-lbs.—60 pieces; Running Deer \$2.08 1/2
Jeans. do. 8-lbs. 150 pieces; Squirrel \$1.83 1/2

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dk. Gentian.	Green, and S. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. Mid. „	Sales Pcs.
NIE-KEE, 11th inst.													
S. St'pes, H.T.I., p. yd.	0.41.3/41.4												
Sales, pcs.	72	6	0.41 1/2/41.6	0.49.7	0.44 1/2	0.47	0.45.3	0.43	0.49.40.3	0.47 1/2	0.46.8	0.42.6	282
TSAY-WO, 13th inst.													
L'tings, D'gon & Stork.									7.3 1/2/45				
Sales, pcs.									120				120
S'pos, Eagle p. yd.												0.35 1/2/0.36 1/2	24
Sales, pcs.													
KUNG-PING, 14th inst.													
Camlets, Fish, P.P.P.	9.05/09	9.79/80	9.38/40	9.70	9.41	9.89			8.14				
Sales, pcs.	70	30	40	20*	20	10			10				200
„ Fish, D'gon RRR.	8.70	9.33	8.85	8.86									
Sales, pcs.	20	10	10	10*									50
Long Ells, Buff. Head	4.54/63												
Sales, pcs.	100												100
Sp. S'pos, H.H., p. yd.	0.42.6/42.7		0.48.1/4.82	0.50									
Sales, pcs.	96		36	12*									144
„ Fish P.P.P.	0.37.4/37 1/2		0.40.2	0.47.4									
Sales, pcs.	48		12	12*									72
E-ro, 15th inst.													
C'lets, Man & Horse...	9.41/44			9.40/44	9.46						9.08		
Sales, pcs.	120			30*	30						20		200
„ Bear, p. pc.	8.80/85		8.47/48		8.49						8.25		
Sales, pcs.	40		40		10						10		100
„ Double Deer.	8.30/36		8.33		7.61						8.04		
Sales, pcs.	30		50		10*						10		100
Long Ells, P.H. Lion	4.98												
Sales, pcs.	100												100
„ H.D.B., p. pc.	4.78/82												
Sales, pcs.	20												200
„ Double Phoenix	4.67/70												
Sales, pcs.	140												140
Lastings, C.P.H. Lion									8.62/65				
Sales, p. pcs.									100				100
S.S'pos, Elephant C.P.H.	0.41 1/2/41 1/2		0.38.8/39.1									0.41.8/42	
Sales, pcs.	72		36									36	114
„ Single Phoenix.	0.39.2/39.6		0.38 1/2/38.7						0.47.4				
Sales, pcs.	96		78						12				186
Yuen-fong, 16th inst.													
Camlets, S.S.H., p. pc	9.67 1/2	10.07 1/2	9.85		10.32 1/2				8.40		9.32 1/2		100
Sales, pcs.	30	20	20		10*				10		10		

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 15th Oct., 1890, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 233 to 238, both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.														
	Swamp.	Wendover.	Chickamauga.	Wulla.	Kinching.	Hankow.	Chien.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Shanghai.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Huogo.	Yokohama.	Others.
Grey Shirtings †..... Per	7,285	150	22,525	460	585	9,635	4,705	7,100	5,420	375	...	2,700	...	...	8,600
T-Cloths, 32-in. "	575	175	2,295	50	...	420	2,370	1,995	1,650	1,730	...	...	...	...	2,900
" 36-in. "	1,380	...	400	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	2,200
White Shirtings "	1,900	50	2,630	230	100	5,279	400	5,900	2,532	100	...	...	...	...	4,200
Drills, English & Dutch..... "	380	...	4,185	60	45	50	525	315	2,415	60	...	150	...	...	100
" American "	315	...	1,680	75	120	450	1,050	525	11,710	...	...	...	...	...	120
Jeans, English & Dutch..... "	40	...	40	40	...	...	20	2,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
" American "	60	...	20	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sheetings, English "	140	...	2,010	340	150	150	970	...	950	...	...	...	...	...	540
" American "	720	...	120	...	...	...	2,045	6,240	17,590	...	...	...	...	...	200
Dyed Shirtings "	180	...	1,260	...	...	130	70	40	480	...	...	...	...	...	50
" " Dyed "	...	...	49	...	...	170	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	10
Chintzes "	60	...	170	...	60	170	...	200	290	60	...	...	...	...	380
Printed T-Cloths "	165	...	2,798	...	50	300	60	360	1,030	60	...	...	...	...	420
Printed Twills "	80	...	788	...	...	164	...	162	894	...	...	...	...	...	240
Turkey Red Shirtings..... "	425	...	1,353	50	850	1,000	225	890	590	300	...	...	...	...	140
Velvets "	78	...	154	24	...	152	...	...	98	90	...	...	...	...	120
Velveteens "	10	...	48	12	...	58	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	150
Handkerchiefs Doz.	...	...	1,120	400	...	440	10	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Muslins Per.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lenos & Balzarines "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cotton Yarn, Bombay Pels.	...	...	480	...	447	1,995	654	75	10,288	9	150	...	...	...	30
" English "	...	...	42	...	30	219	...	...	132	...	135	...	...	...	15
Spanish Stripes, Woollen... Per.	24	...	270	30	18	120	18	...	18	36	...	...	...	...	80
" Cotton "	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Medium and Broad Cloths .. "	12	...	48	6	18	106	...	30	140	...	...	...	...	...	60
Camlets "	70	...	190	40	100	640	...	70	120	140	...	...	...	...	80
Long Ellis "	40	...	560	180	220	420	...	...	380	20	...	...	...	...	110
Lastings "	16	...	203	20	90	1,180	110	60	810	30	...	...	...	...	160
" Crape "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Lastings, & Italian .. "	508	...	4,768	90	170	1,390	1,372	1,100	1,080	80	...	...	...	...	640
" Lustres, Plain "	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Figured Orleans "	60	...	380	...	...	60	...	40	...	60	...	...	...	...	120
Cotton Flannels "	209	...	50	...	40	100	40	80	60	...	...	...	...	...	160
Lead in Pigs Pels.	331	...	117	75	...	942	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Iron—Nail Rod..... "	315	...	525	42	105	714	168	...	4,376	...	...	...	...	...	50

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, OF 1ST JULY, 1890.

Goods.	As above.	For the Year from 1st Jan., 1890.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1890.	Against last year to same term.	* At date Estimated.	Against 16th Oct., 1889.
Grey Shirtings †..... Per.	69,290	5,241,853	4,669,494	30,090	4,756,038	4,960,711	1,500,038	1,242,795
T-Cloths, 32-in. "	14,160	1,036,317	1,116,425	14,850	952,616	931,253	276,119	454,198
" 36-in. "	4,690	209,408	259,348	...	209,451	353,246	118,398	219,713
White Shirtings "	23,321	1,487,725	1,453,706	7,135	1,735,318	1,370,731	524,422	453,903
Drills, English and Dutch .. "	8,405	308,420	298,246	990	164,557	269,448	52,894	211,538
" American "	16,045	452,613	444,983	1,515	411,765	555,530	41,950	102,720
Jeans, English and Dutch .. "	3,590	142,909	117,585	1,000	169,459	86,340	45,573	13,434
" American "	280	16,180	7,720	2,000	36,060	9,000	23,120	2,140
Sheetings, English "	5,590	686,655	422,526	...	502,280	326,930	116,231	381,149
" Am. "	26,915	1,079,072	1,033,761	...	855,977	791,720	125,286	492,664
Dyed Shirtings "	2,190	125,374	141,609	1,150	106,761	92,551	10,298	9,607
Bro. & Spot. Shirts, White .. "	...	3,314	3,002	...	2,488	1,655	1,658	1,649
" " Dyed..... "	369	36,684	30,135	...	18,650	27,900	8,906	10,355
Chintzes "	1,370	57,649	203,424	...	50,938	164,349	29,275	29,284
Printed T-Cloths "	5,243	350,198	117,483	1,449	376,425	60,590	201,726	142,265
Printed Twills "	2,328	85,492	76,127	6	88,249	54,798	57,735	117,441
Turkey Red Shirtings..... "	5,923	320,959	332,472	150	285,170	263,692	168,738	98,107
Velvets "	716	31,861	33,966	...	24,048	19,144	9,741	7,106
Velveteens "	308	10,070	11,550	...	3,671	10,546	2,571	11,674
Handkerchiefs Doz.	7,890	375,562	352,754	1,560	351,703	282,189	205,127	257,620
Muslins Per.	100	237,349	178,737	1,987	78,674	244,955	36,913	184,681
Lenos & Balzarines "	100	33,914	...	...	40,744	...	10,020	...
Cotton Yarn, Bombay Pels.	14,128	294,430	142,595	2,334	329,873	149,871	58,610	25,317
" English "	576	33,191	30,383	75	39,706	2,011	21,921	8,286
Spanish Stripes, Woollen... Per.	614	35,627	32,144	99	29,148	30,551	19,985	17,666
" Cotton "	274	11,779	...	...	8,612	...	3,758	...
Medium and Broad Cloths .. "	420	19,175	18,644	2	8,103	11,094	9,868	18,988
Camlets "	1,510	71,564	76,937	530	51,922	56,198	13,812	30,952
Long Ellis "	1,920	63,010	67,568	...	54,520	74,884	16,759	25,455
Lastings "	2,823	90,490	9,992	1,310	75,277	80,935	46,700	71,729
" Crape "	...	260	1,920	...	398	820	859	98
Cotton Lastings & Italian .. "	11,198	491,101	407,415	3,484	400,904	242,394	244,751	333,346
" Lustres, Plain "	150	2,110	6,425	...	3,437	2,751	1,260	...
Figured Orleans "	720	19,454	24,043	200	7,685	12,250	10,644	23,739
Cotton Flannels "	1,380	28,09	...	11,200	97,896	...	75,018	...
Lead in Pigs Pels.	1,539	70,209	103,051	...	56,665	138,137	26,489	58,582
Iron—Nail Rod..... "	6,245	143,035	137,959	840	154,393	221,380	141,846	161,482

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Glengarry, Rohilla, Jason, Deucalion, Ching-wo, Neckar* and *Natal*.

Import Cargoes declared during interval: *Caledonian*, and additional ex *Agamemnon, Glenavon, Pekin, Moyune* and *Teucer*, and in Bond ex *Jason*.

S H A R E S.

SHANGHAI, 17th October, 1890.

BANKS—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation*.—Business has been done in old shares cum new at 221 per cent. premium, in old ex new at 188 per cent. premium, and in new shares at £180.31. No transactions on time are reported.

SHIPPING.—*The China Shippers' Mutual Steam Navigation Co.* will pay an interim dividend of 8 shillings per share, upon the £13 paid up shares on the 25th current.

MARINE INSURANCE.—*North-China Insurance* shares have been placed at £300. *Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.*—Shares have been sold at \$120 cum div.

FIRE INSURANCE.—There is no change to report.

WHARFS.—A sale of *Pootung Wharf and Godown* shares at £70 is reported. There are sellers.

MINING.—*Sheridan's* have changed hands at £270, *Selama Tin Mining* shares, \$2 paid up, at \$2 to \$2.25, and *Imuris* at \$9 to \$8.50. *Mendotas* are wanted at £235.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Business has been done in *Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco* shares at \$1,000, *Trust and Loan* ordinary shares at £14, and founders' shares at £600 to £775.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up	POSITION FOR LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.		
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.	Tails.	
Banks.											
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	60,000	£125	£125	5,482,127.20	£148,362.94	30 June 90	* 2 1/2	25 Aug. 90	188% pr.	262.50 1/2 222	
Do. New issue...	20,000	\$62 1/2	£21 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180.31 1/2 p	
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ltd.	58,800	£10	£10	£170,416.4 6	£27,293.7 1	31 Mar. 90	* 3 %	16 July 90	£12.10.0	48.00	
Shipping.											
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd. ...	1,000	£100	£100	.....	£5,172.66	31 Dec. 89	* 3 1/2	10 Oct. 89	...	70.00	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co. ...	49,589	£10	£10	£40,000.00	£5,126.13	31 Dec. 89	+ 12 1/2	4 Aug. 90	...	27.00	
Shanghai Shipping Co. ...	150	\$1,000	\$1,000	£445,598.74	£30,000.00	30 June 90	* 5 %	23 July 90	...	400.00	
China Shippers' Mutual S.N. Co.	12,145	£20	£13	£70,000.00	£6,942.17	31 Dec. 89	* 13 1/4	25 Apr. 90	£13.10.0	£2.25	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	T £50	T £50	.....	£18,726.51	31 Dec. 89	* 2 1/2	11 July 90	T £47.50	49.52	
Docks.											
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£19,200.00	£173.08	30 June 90	* 12 1/2	3 July 90	...	400.00	
Pootung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	£150,388.31	31 Dec. 89	* 5 %	14 Jan. 88	...	42.50	
Do. Preference shares	550	£60	£60	.....	.....	.....	+ 10 %	14 July 90	...	60.00	
Gas.											
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	£100	£100	£90,000.00	£3,531.59	31 Dec. 89	* 6 %	9 July 90	...	190.00	
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£20,473.72	£39.14	31 Dec. 89	* 5 1/2	2 July 90	...	160.00	
Insurance (Marine.)											
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd. ...	24,000	\$83.33	£25	£650,000.00	£204,929.49	30 Apr. 90	+ \$4.50	11 Sept. 90	£62.50	45.62	
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£200	£50	£320,000.00	£552,151.12	31 Dec. 89	£26.23	22 Apr. 90	...	300.00	
Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.	10,000	£250	£25	£770,000.00	£394,131.59	30 June 90	+ 7 1/2	16 Oct. 89	£100.00	72.50	
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n Ltd.	6,948	£100	£100	£510,617.49	.....	31 Mar. 90	+ \$6 %	10 Mar. 90	...	68.00	
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	£37,505.20	£31 Dec. 89	.....	3 %	2 Apr. 88	nominal	.....	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	£250	£50	£500,000.00	£30,425.12	30 Sep. 90	+ 10 %	7 Jan. 90	£120.00	87.60	
Straits Insurance Co., Limited.	30,000	£100	£20	£80,000.00	£184,054.65	31 Dec. 89	* 5 %	15 Apr. 90	£17.00	12.41	
Insurance (Fire.)											
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	8,000	£250	£50	£1,056,049	£203,349.24	31 Dec. 89	£23	4 Mar. 90	£345.10	251.85	
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited ...	20,000	£100	£20	£700,000	£184,085.53	31 Dec. 89	+ 86	5 Mar. 90	£88.10	61.60	
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	£100	£20	£200,000.00	£100,818.08	31 Dec. 89	+ 7 %	17 Mar. 90	£17.75	12.96	
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	29,176	£100	£20	£11,875.91	£101,889.71	31 Dec. 89	+ 80.70	26 Apr. 90	£9.00	6.57	
Wharfs.											
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	2,867	£100	£100	£89,089.75	£1,560.37	31 Dec. 89	* 16	11 Aug. 90	...	237.50	
H'kew Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company	2,100	£50	£50	£10,000.00	.....	31 Oct. 89	* 3 1/2 %	28 May 90	...	35.00	
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co.	2,300	£100	£100	£12,000	£96.65	31 Dec. 89	+ 2 1/2 %	8 Feb. 90	...	70.00	
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.	17,000	£50	£50	.....	£7,218.41	31 Dec. 89	* 82	28 June 90	£78.00	£6.94	
Mining.											
Sheridan Mining Co.	3,000	£100	£100	£46,430.85	£10,310.02	31 Jan. 90	£2.50	26 Aug. 90	...	270.00	
Mendota Mining Co.	3,000	£110	£100	£26,107.90	£33,300.33	31 Jan. 90	£4.10	25 Sept. 90	...	236.00	
Smuggler Mining Co.	5,000	G. £100	G. £100	.....	.....	.....	£2.00	19 Aug. 90	...	135.00	
Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd. ...	120,000	\$5	\$2	.....	£40,616.09	30 June 90	None.	.....	£2.25	1.64	
Do. do.	20,000	\$5	\$5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4.00	2.92	
Imuris Mines, Ltd.	175,000	£1	£3	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$9.00	6.57	
Cargo Boats.											
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£3,003.47	£2,306.56	31 Dec. 89	+ 16	8 Aug. 90	...	170.00	
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. ...	1,000	£100	£100	£2,000.00	£3,003.31	31 Dec. 89	+ 4 %	27 Feb. 90	...	47.50	
Miscellaneous.											
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	£20	£20	£22,966.51	£2,193.94	31 Dec. 89	* 3 %	1 Aug. 90	...	150.00	
Persk Sugai Cultivation Co., Ltd.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	£20,860.00	30 Apr. 90	None.	.....	...	29.50	
Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Ltd.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	£15,340.12	28 Feb. 90	+ 12	15 May 90	...	21.00	
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	667	£100	£10	£5,000.00	£1,161.44	31 Dec. 89	* 5 1/2	1 Aug. 90	£125	91.25	
New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.	300	£100	£100	.....	£186.98	31 Oct. 89	+ 75	28 Nov. 89	...	90.00	
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	£30	.....	£6,906.18	31 Dec. 89	None.	.....	...	29.00	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	£100	£100	.....	£8,657.30	31 Dec. 89	None.	.....	£98.00	71.54	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	£50	£50	£450.00	£756.79	31 Dec. 89	+ 14 1/2	28 Mar. 90	...	52.00	
Major Brothers, Limited.	6,000	£70	£50	.....	.....	.....	* 12.50	1 May 90	...	53.00	
Y'namo Engin. & Iron Work, Ltd.	1,300	£100	£100	£17,500.00	£1,185.66	31 May 89	* 85	30 Nov. 89	£125.00	91.25	
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.	130	\$500	\$500	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	\$1,000.00	76.00	
Shanghai Lunat do., Ltd.	1,600	£100	£50	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	...	60.00	
Trust & Loan Co. of China, etc.	99,575	£10	£14	£40,000	.....	.....	First year.	.....	...	14.00	
Do. Founders'	1,250	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	775.00	
L'Hôtel des Colonies, Limited	500	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	£2	15 Aug. 90	...	50.00	
Shanghai Ice Co.	1,500	£50	£30	.....	.....	.....	£1.20	15 Aug. 90	...	30.00	
Shanghai Ice Co.	360	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	...	100.00	

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1883	£45,000.00	£45,000.00	£100	7 %	Dec. & June.	£105.00
Do. 1885	£30,000.00	£30,000.00	£100	7 %	Do.	£105.00 non.
Do. 1888	£70,000.00	£70,000.00	£100	6 %	Do.	£103 %
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures.	£300,000	£136,000	£100	7 %	Quarterly	£116 (a) £422.24
Lycium Theatre Debentures	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	* 4 %	15 Sept. '90	£11.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884 C	\$1,594,700.14	\$688,145.05	\$500	8 %	15th Oct.	\$50 (a) \$365.00
Do. do. 1886 E	\$767,000.00	\$732,950.00	\$250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	\$282.50

* For half-year. † For quarter year. ‡ For year. § A deficit. || Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.